The New-York Times.

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VIENNA.

Opening of the Universal Exhibition of 1873 by the Emperor Francis Joseph—Great Enthusiasm.

VIENNA, May 1.—The World's Exhibition was inaugurated this afternoon by the Emperor of Austria, with imposing ceremonies, in presence of a vast assemblage of people from all parts of the earth.

The proceedings began with an address from the Archduke Charles to the Emperor, congratulating His Majesty on the auspicious event, and asking him to pronounce the Exhibition open.

The Emperor replied briefly, expressing his satisfaction at the completion of the preparations for the great work, and then formally declared the Universal Exhibition of 1873 opened.

THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

LONDON, May 1.—Special dispatches from Vienna report that the affairs of the American exhibitors are in the greatest confusion, in consequence of the neglect of the first commissioners. Mr. Jay and the new commissioners are urging the exhibitors to the most active exertions to repair the effects of previous mismanagement.

The suspended commissioners continue to protest against their suspension, and declare their innocence of the charges made against them.

Another Account of the Opening—Speeches by the Emperor and Other Personages.

VIENNA, May 1.—The exhibition was inaugurated to-day by the Emperor of Austria in the presence of the members of the imperial family, the royal and illustrious guests, and State and civic dignitaries. The weather was unfavorable, but the crowds of people from all parts of the world who witnessed the splendid and imposing ceremonies were immense, filling the rotunda and the transepts of the building, and portions of the grounds surrounding it.

ROYAL PERSONAGES PRESENT.

At noon the Emperor Francis Joseph entered the rotunda with the Crown Princess Victoria of Germany on his arm. He was followed by the German Crown Prince Frederick William, who escorted the Empress Augusta. After these came the eldest son of the Prince, accompanied by the Prince Imperial of Austria.

THE AUSTRIAN HYMN.

The Emperor took his seat on the throne, when the combined bands, numbering several hundred musicians, performed the Austrian Hymn, which was succeeded by the Prussian Anthem, amid the cheers of the multitudes.

SPEECH OF THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES.

The Archduke Charles then rose, and, addressing the Emperor, said:

SIRE: Filled with gladness, I salute your Majesty in these halls devoted to progress and to peace. Your participation has fitly brought to completion a work which now draws upon Austria the eyes of the world, and has secured for the Fatherland full recognition of the part she takes in the promotion of the welfare of mankind through the instruction of labor.

May it please your Majesty graciously to receive this catalogue, and to declare the exhibition open.

REPLY OF THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor, receiving the casket containing the catalogue, replied:

With lively satisfaction I behold the completion of this undertaking, the importance and significance of which I appreciate in the highest degree.

My confidence in the patriotism and capability of my people, and in the sympathy and support of friendly nations, has accompanied the development of the great work. My well-wishes and grateful recognition are devoted to its termination.

I declare the Universal Exhibition of 1873 opened.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

Prince Von Auersperg, President of the Council of the Empire, advancing to the foot of the throne, addressed the Emperor as follows:

SIRE: With feelings of modesty, and at the same time of exultation and pride, the people of Austria gaze upon a work which testifies to the increasing power of and growing esteem for the fatherland, and to its active participation in the great task of culture. We owe this work entirely to you. It is the embodiment of your motto, "Power and respect come from union, which is strength." We therefore lay our efforts at the foot of the throne.

ADDRESS OF THE BURGOMASTER OF VIENNA.

The Prince was followed by Dr. Folder, the Burgomaster of Vienna, who expressed the gratitude of the people of the capital to His Majesty, and added:

Under your government Vienna has become a metropolis. You now confer the highest consecration upon an undertaking whose noble purpose is to show what the human mind in every zone is capable of achieving in mechanics, science and art, so that progress may become common property, and be fostered and furthered by the co-operation of all the rivalries of invention and dexterity. With the blessing of peace among nations this sublime creation has arisen, immortalizing the history of culture in Austria. The City of Vienna, whose lot it is to welcome hospitably visitors from all quarters of the globe, feels proud and elated under the gracious imperial protection, and, inspired with gratitude, rings forth the words: "God protect your Majesty! Long live the Emperor!"

ENTHUSIASM OF THE MULTITUDE.

The cry was taken up by thousands of voices, and re-echoed from all parts of the building.

A MAGNIFICENT CHORUS.

The ceremonies closed with the chorus "See the Conquering Hero Comes," sung by the united musical societies and choirs of the city.

CLOSING CEREMONY.

The Emperor and Empress, followed by distinguished personages, then traversed the western and eastern wings of the exhibition building, being received everywhere with thunders of applause. Having completed the circuit of the exhibition, they departed amid salvoes of artillery and the cheers of the immense crowds gathered outside the building.

STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS.

Excitement Among the Rhode Island Mill-Operatives—A General Strike for Ten Hours a Day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 1.—The strike of the mill-operatives throughout the State for ten hours a day and sixty a week was begun to-day in accordance with resolutions recently adopted by the Rhode Island branch of the New-England Ten-hours' Association, which claims a membership of nearly 30,000, with branches in every mill town in the State. Notice of their desire for ten hours a day, sixty a week, was served on all the corporations recently, but as a general thing no attention was paid to it. The plan adopted by the operatives was to begin work in the morning of May 1, at 6½ o'clock, stop for dinner forty-five minutes, quit work at 6 o'clock on the first five days of the week, and on Saturday at 12¾ o'clock, and it was the understanding that where any company would agree to adopt a ten-hour system, any arrangement that would be agreeable should be acceded to.

Information is received here from only a few of the mills, but it is believed that the movement has had a comparatively successful inauguration. In Warren, the Warren Manufacturing Company had posted publicly this notice: "Any employe who does not propose to be governed by the rules of this mill may call at the office, settle, and take his discharge." The operatives assembled before the mills, and at first decided not to go to work unless their terms were agreed to. This the management decided not to do. A few then entered and went to work, but the majority stood out. In the Cutler Mills, in the same place, only a few refused to go to work." In Woonsocket, the operatives of the Pavilion Mills made their demonstration by taking an hour at noon, instead of forty-five minutes, and when they came back to work, they were told that they could do no work until some sort of agreement was reached. The proprietors authorized their representatives to say that they were willing to give ten and a half hours, and if the other mill-owners would concede, they would agree to give ten. No decision was reached to-day.

The greatest excitement, so far as heard from, was at Olneyville, at the Atlantic Delaware mills. The operatives here left off work at 6 o'clock, a half hour before the usual time, but they found it impossible to leave the place, as the doors were locked against them. During this half hour a great crowd of men, women, and children, assembled in the street, before the mills, and made a great din, shouting and hooting, though they committed no overt act. An extra posse of police was ordered out, but beyond making a few arrests for disorderly conduct they did nothing.

To-morrow it will be possible to give a more intelligent idea of how the strike will end. The mill owners have hardly yet decided what they will do. The leader of the movement is Simon Morgan, an uneducated but thoughtful workman, possessed apparently of good judgment and common sense. His advice to the men, it is understood, is not to stand out too long, to yield to the mill-owners and managers after a trial of a few weeks if these will not yield to them, but to come even with them by quitting work some time during the season, a sufficient number of weeks to make the number of working hours in the year what it would be if they worked but ten hours a day. He has especially cautioned them against violence or the taking of extreme measures, and has impressed upon them the importance of quiet behavior, and of keeping in something like good favor with the employers.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Convention of the American Association at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 1.—The American Public Health Association convened here to-day in first annual session, Stephen Smith, of New-York, in the chair. Fourteen members were present, as follows: Drs. John H. Rauch, of Chicago; C. C. Cox, John M. Woodworth, and John M. Tower, of Washington; Edwin M. Snow, of Providence; E. B. White, of New-Orleans; Wm. Clendinnin, of Cincinnati; J. E. Reeves, of Wheeling; Moreau Morris, E. H. Janes, and Stephen Smith, of New-York; Thomas M. Logan, of Sacramento; Ed. Jarvis, of Dorchester, and A. N. Belle, of Brooklyn.

Dr. Janes, of New-York, was appointed Secretary pro tem., vice Elisha Harris, who reported his inability to attend.

President King commenced the forenoon session by reading a paper on the conditions of human longevity in relation to the practical application of sanitary knowledge. The tenor of the paper was that man is born to longevity and health; that disease and short life, except from accident, are abnormal, and under the control of individual methods of making sanitary knowledge available; the mere education of the people in the general facts of physiology and preventive medicine; the education of the medical profession on sanitary practice and the reduction of the same to practice; the adoption of architecture and engineering to the requirements of sanitary science; the action of the States, in connection with the General Government, in the collection and diffusion of sanitary knowledge.

Dr. Toner, of Washington, submitted a quantity of statistics of health organizations in the United States, the date of their origin, and the mode of their organization.

A report upon the uniform method of registration of diseases prepared by Charles P. Russell, of New-York, was, in the absence of that gentleman, read by Secretary Janes. The rest of the time was spent in the discussion of the papers.

In the afternoon Dr. C. C. Cox read a paper on the necessity of a National Sanitary Bureau. He argued that by this means the country would advance in sanitary knowledge, and would be able to ward off destructive epidemics.

The paper was discussed, and a resolution was adopted expressing the sense of the association favoring the establishment of such a bureau.

In the evening Dr. Janes read a review of the report of the New-York Board of Health on the origin and spread of the epizootic.

Five new members were elected this afternoon.

The meeting will continue to-morrow and Saturday.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—A fire broke out about 8 o'clock this evening in the fourth story of No. 202 Market-street, occupied as the upholstering department of Sanford G. Scarrett's furniture-store. The ground floor was occupied by Schlosstein & Co., liquor-dealers, and the second floor by Hoffman & Co., lithographers.

The lower stories were flooded with water, as was the store adjoining, occupied by Scarrett as a furniture-store. No. 200, occupied by Schlagel & Metzel, commission merchants, and H. & G. A. Ranft, painters, was also flooded. The loss on the buildings is slight. The damage by water cannot be ascertained to-night, but is probably heavy.

ROUTES TO THE SEA.

Plan of Investigation Agreed Upon by the Committee on Transportation Routes—A Comprehensive Scheme.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Committee on Transportation Routes, of which Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, is Chairman, has decided upon a plan of investigation, which is embraced in the following general divisions:

First—The Lake and St. Lawrence route.
Second—The Lake, Erie Canal, and Hudson River route.
Third—The James River and Kanawha Canal route, embracing improvements of Kanawha and Ohio Rivers.
Fourth—The proposed Georgia Canal route.
Fifth—The Mississippi and Gulf route.
Sixth—The various railroad routes from the interior to the coast.

THE ST. LAWRENCE.

In regard to the lake and St. Lawrence River route inquiries will be made as to the advantages which this route offers for through transportation from interior parts to Europe; the practicability of employing lake sailing and steam vessels on the St. Lawrence River and canals, and on the ocean; in the commercial advantages offered at Montreal for the transhipment of merchandise; charges on the Canadian canals; the capacity of those canals; the actual tonnage and number of vessels employed on this route during the last twenty-five years; the actual value and amount of American productions exported to foreign parts by this route, via Montreal and Quebec during the last twenty-five years; the actual cost of transportation to European ports; the probable time required by sailing and steam vessels from lake ports to Liverpool, and the disadvantages of the route arising from ice, fogs, and other dangers of navigation, and the shortness of the season of navigation, with the freight charges and insurance.

THE HUDSON RIVER.

In regard to the Erie Canal and Hudson River route, inquiries will be made as to the actual freight charges from lake ports to New-York during the last twenty-five years; the cost of transportation per ton per mile; the cost of transhipments for lake vessels to canal-boats, including the general subject of the storage of corn and grain while waiting the demands of consumption; the length of season of navigation; the time consumed in transportation; the probable reduction of charges by the proposed enlargement of Erie Canal for the capacity of boats of 600 tons, and the probable increased capacity of the canal as a commercial highway by such proposed enlargement; the rates of insurance, and the relative advantages offered by this route and of freight railways.

THE JAMES RIVER.

In regard to the James River and Kanawha Canal, investigations will be made in regard to the value of the Ohio River as a commercial tributary of the canal; the geographical limits and population of the territory seeking this outlet to the sea-board; the probable amount of Western products which would pass through this canal if now completed; the probable cost of enlarging and completing the James River and Kanawha Canal and its connections; the probable time required to complete the same, and the length of the season of navigation.

THE GEORGIA CANAL.

Under the fourth division, or Georgia Canal route, inquiries will be made as to the value of the Tennessee River as a commercial tributary of this route; the geographical extent and population of the territory seeking this outlet to the sea-board; the probable amount of western products which would pass through this route; the probable cost of constructing the Georgia Canal, and making the required river improvements; the probable time required to complete the same, together with the length of the season of navigation, and any other commercial advantages which the route may appear to offer.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

In regard to the Mississippi River route the committee will inquire as to the actual freight charges from various river ports to New-Orleans during the last twenty-five years; the depth of water for navigation from the several river ports to New-Orleans, at all seasons during the same period; the practicability of transporting corn and grain in bulk on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and storing it at New-Orleans; the number of days in each year of suspension of navigation at St. Louis and other river ports on account of ice or low water; the amount and value of corn and grain exported from New-Orleans during the last twenty-five years; tonnage and pilot charges at New-Orleans; rates of insurance; probable cost of proposed improvements of the Ohio River and Mississippi above St. Louis, and the rates of freight from New-Orleans to ports of Europe and North Atlantic ports during the last twenty-five years.

RAILROAD ROUTES.

Under the sixth division, which relates to railroad routes from the interior to the coast, the committee will inquire as to the actual cost of several trunk roads exclusive of watered stock; the actual freight charges per ton per mile during the last twenty-five years; the percentage of freight receipts consumed by the actual cost of transportation; the time ordinarily consumed in transportation of the agricultural products of the West from the principal points to the seaboard; the cost of transhipment and storage; speed and maximum profit for freight trains; relative charges for through and way freights, and other inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining how the railroad facilities for the transportation of Western products to the East can be increased.

OTHER POINTS.

The committe will personally examine each of the water routes, such examinations to be made with the special view of determining the relative value of each, as they all have their advocates, who are desirous of receiving a share of the attention of the committee. The kind of information desired can only be obtained from personal observations by visiting the various localities. Inquiry will be made as to freight charges from New-York and other ports of the United States to European ports during the last twenty-five years; the value and amount of corn and grain imported into England and various other corn and grain importing countries; the average price of corn at lake ports, at ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and at various foreign ports during the last twenty-five years, the rate of insurance and other charges. Inquiries will be made in regard to the Canadian laws or commercial regulations which discriminate in favor of British vessels, or which operate on the nature of such discrimination. The committee will ascertain the annual increase of product of the West requiring transportation to the East, and the relative increase of railroad mileage in the Western States, and of the routes for transporting such products from the West to seaboard. They will also obtain the most trustworthy information which can be obtained from official and other sources, as to the amount of surplus product of each of the Western States, and the demand for this surplus by geographical districts, viz., the Eastern States, the Middle States, the South Atlantic States, the Gulf States, and foreign countries—thus determining the relative value of the home and foreign markets. While the committee have thus prepared for themselves a chart embracing general scope of their inquiries, the plan will be modified and enlarged in such manner as may appear to be required by the results of their investigation and practical observation after visiting the various parts of the country. The Chairman of the committee, Mr. Windom, is now vigorously pursuing the investigation of the subject, and is preparing blank schedules of inquiries and other forms, which will soon be sent to the proper sources of information in various parts of the country. In pursuance of a a resolution of the committee, he will, about the 20th of May, visit the principal ports of the Atlantic States and the lakes, accompanied by the clerk of the committee. After returning, Mr. Windom will make appointments for meetings of the committee at points to be determined upon, and it is expected that the committee will meet together for this purpose some time in the month of August.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY.

The State Convention—A Small Attendance—The Platform.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—The Kentucky Democratic State Convention at Frankfort to-day nominated James W. Tate for State Treasurer. The attendance was very small, fifty-one counties only being represented, and a portion of these by proxies. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Federal Union was formed by and is composed of coequal sovereign States, and its Government possesses none but delegated powers, all other powers, not prohibited to the States, being reserved by the several States respectively; and all attempts to exercise any power in violation of these fundamental principles are subversive of the Constitution, in direct conflict with the rights of the States, and destructive of the interests of the people.

Resolved, That while we earnestly maintain that the Federal Government should be sedulously sustained in the proper exercise of every power delegated to it in the Constitution, carefully and strictly construed as the established means of securing justice and harmony among the several States, the chosen medium of communication between them and other nations and the safest means of defense against foreign aggression, we hold it to be essential to the preservation of the liberties of the citizen that the several States shall be maintained in all their rights, dignity, and equality, as the most competent and reliable administrators of their own domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies.

Resolved, That every attempt on the part of the Federal Government to exercise a power not delegated to it in the Constitution, or to exercise a delegated power in a manner not therein prescribed is an act of usurpation demanding the instant and unqualified condemnation of a people jealous of their liberties, and especially that every unconstitutional interference by the General Government with the local affairs of any State to any extent, or under any pretense whatever, should be at once repudiated and condemned by all classes in every section of the Union, as all such acts tend directly to the destruction of our federal system and the consolidation of all power in centralized despotism, and as a most alarming instance in point, we denounce, as we feel that all good men should everywhere, the atrocious conduct of the present Administration toward the sovereign State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That the only power delegated to Congress to impose taxes upon the people consists in the right to collect revenue for the purpose of paying the current expenses of the Government, and for the payment of the Federal debt and all other expenses imposed for the purpose of protecting one class of labor at the expense of another are in violation of the Federal compact and subversive of the rights of the people.

Resolved, That justice to the people, as well as the dictates of common honesty, demand the most rigid economy in the administration of both the State and the Federal Governments, the speedy and impartial arraignment of all abuses of public trust of whatever character or description, both before the established tribunal of justice and the great bar of popular judgment, and that a zealous care of the elective franchise, recognized by the founders of our Government as the exclusive property of the several States as the palladium of their independence, is essential to the perpetuity of our republican institutions, the preservation of civil liberty itself, and requires at all times and under all circumstances the absolute subordination of the military to the civil authority.

Resolved, Referring to the spirit of generosity and sympathy which the Democracy has uniformly exhibited to our citizens of foreign birth as a guarantee of our sincerity, we will in the future, as we have always done in the past, extend a cordial and hospitable welcome to the honest, industrious, intelligent emigrant, not only to the rich fields of enterprise at present in our State, but to a just participation in our rights as freemen.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Kentucky, forgetting all past political differences, and looking to the best interests of the whole country, cordially invite all who are opposed to corruption and consolidation to co-operate with them.

THE VERMONT RAILROADS.

Investigation by a Committee of the Legislature—A Contumacious Witness.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 1.—The Investigating Committee appointed by the last session of the Vermont Legislature, to inquire into the affairs and management of the Vermont Central and the Vermont and Canada Railroads, resumed its session this morning at St. Albans. Mr. Grout, the absent member, having arrived, Mr. Davenport, counsel for the State, offered to recall Worthington C. Smith, and ask in relation to the purchase of car wheels from the St. Albans Foundry Company. This drew out a long discussion in regard to the scope of the investigation, and the forenoon was consumed by counsel in discussion of the question before suspended by the committee awaiting the arrival of Mr. Grout, Mr. Underwood, one of the trustees, taking the ground that the question involved matters of interest only to security holders whose relations with the managers are recognizable only by the Court of Chancery, while this committee should investigate only such matters as the Legislature can act upon. Mr. Davenport replied that the language of the resolution was plain, while the specifications filed by the mover of it left no doubt that they wanted the whole truth, and the credit and honor of the State demanded there should be an exposure.

Mr. Fifield replied, in a long and able argument, in support of Mr. Underwood's position, when the committee adjourned for consultation.

In reassembling this afternoon, the Chairman filed a written statement as to its views as to the scope of its inquiries, and decided to go into a full and searching investigation of the whole case.

The examination of J. D. Hatch, of Burlington, was resumed. He testified to the retaining of attorneys in different parts of the State to look after suits and claims brought against the trustees, and to look generally after the interests of the railroad management in their respective localities, but in no instance had he known of one dollar having been expended for any illegitimate purpose in connection with the trustees.

The so-called secret service books were produced, and Gov. Smith was examined in regard to the sources from which the fund was drawn, and its disbursements. He explained item by item, showing that it had come from miscellaneous sources. It was not a direct income from the trust property, but belonged to and was expended directly in the management of the trustees. Why it had been called a secret service fund he did not know, unless because a portion had been paid out for detective service. His former private secretary was discharged for cause; he had stolen a few of the vouchers belonging to this account which were now being used in the prosecution. He respectfully declined to admit the authority of the committee to require the names or inquiries into the specific occasion for the expenditure of a portion of this fund accounted for as legal services, this being entirely a matter for decision in the auditing of his accounts by the court.

The examination of W. C. Smith was resumed, and the question asked what were his relations with the Rutland Foundry Company, which he declined to answer, denying the authority of the committee to extend the investigation into his personal affairs, but expressing his readiness to give all information in regard to the prices of car wheels, or on other matters pertaining to the trust, in his capacity as one of the managers.

Dr. Davenport demanded that he be compelled to answer, and, pending decision on this point, the committee adjourned till to-morrow.

Two Men Murdered in Aroostook County, Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., May 1.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser* from Presque Isle, via Houlton, to-day, says:

A messenger has just arrived here from Mapleton, who reports that G. A. Hayden, Deputy Sheriff of Aroostook County, and Thomas Hubbard, were murdered in a camp about three miles from that place, last night, by James Collins, who entered the camp and killed them with an ax, and then set the camp on fire. There were four men in the camp, two of whom escaped and brought the report. The country is alive with parties seeking to arrest the murderer. Hayden leaves a wife and child. Hubbard was unmarried.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Carlist Cure of Santa Cruz Not Shot—Resignation of the Minister of War.

LONDON, May 1.—Later advices from Spain show that the rumor of the shooting of the Curé of Santa Cruz is false.

Several engagements are reported between small parties of Carlists and the Republicans.

The Carlist chieftains, Dorregarry and Lisaraga, with 3,000 men, have moved into the valley of the Bostan. The exhaustion of the resources of the country renders frequent movements necessary.

MADRID, May 1.—Señor Acosta, Minister of War, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Gen. Nouvilas as soon as the latter can be recalled from the command of the army in the North. Señor Pierrad will act as Minister of War ad interim.

The French Ambassador, the Marquis of Boville, has sent to Señor Castelar a protest against the demolition by the mob of a church in Cadiz which contained a French chapel.

LISBON, May 1.—The Portuguese Government has ordered all the Carlist refugees from Spain to leave its territory, giving them the choice of going to any country except France.

Don Alfonso and His Band of 200 Carlists Put to Flight.

MADRID, May 1.—Don Alfonso is near Manresa, in the Province of Barcelona, at the head of a band of 200 Carlists. His wife accompanies him.

The Carlists continue to burn railway stations, using petroleum to facilitate their operations. They have also torn up the railroad track, and destroyed the telegraph wires at several points within the past few days. Their military operations, however, have been much restricted by the activity of the troops, and the Government is sanguine that the insurrection will soon be entirely suppressed.

LATER.—A telegram from Cervera, in the Province of Lerida, near the line of Barcelona, announces that the troops had come up with and defeated Don Alfonso's band of Carlists, before reported in that vicinity.

No Solution of the Ministerial Difficulty.

ROME, May 1—Evening.—The King has been in consultation to-day with the leaders of the political parties with respect to the formation of a new Cabinet. No choice has yet been made of a Prime Minister. The crisis was wholly unexpected, and causes a sensation.

Signor Lanza, President of the late Ministry, to-day asked the Chamber of Deputies to adjourn until Monday, by which time he hoped the new Cabinet would be announced. Both Houses suspended their sittings as requested.

Resignation of the Italian Ministry Accepted by the King.

ROME, May 1.—In consequence of the adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday on the appropriation for an arsenal at Taranto, the Ministers have tendered to the King their resignations, which have been accepted. No announcement has yet been made of the name of the statesman to whom the formation of a new ministry will be intrusted.

Withdrawal of the Dutch Forces to their Fleet.

THE HAGUE, May 1.—Dr. Van de Putte, Minister of the Colonies, read to the Second Chamber to-day a dispatch from Padang announcing that the troops of the expedition against Atcheen had all embarked on the fleet near that city, without molestation from the Atchinese.

Imperial and Local Taxation in England.

LONDON, May 2—3 A. M.—In the House of Commons to-night the debate on Mr. Smith's motion concerning the adjustment of Imperial and local taxation was resumed.

After a protracted discussion, in which Messrs. Disraeli and Gladstone took part, the motion was negatived without a division. There was much cheering from the Ministerial benches over the result.

The Clergy and the Masons in Brazil—Suppression of a Revolt in Paraguay.

LISBON, May 1.—The mail steamer has arrived from South American ports, bringing dates from Rio Janeiro to the 10th ult.

A misunderstanding has arisen among the Ministers on the policy to be pursued in the dispute between the clergy and Freemasons, which was becoming serious.

The yellow fever had almost disappeared from Rio and other towns on the sea coast.

The revolutionary movement in Paraguay has been suppressed.

A Stormy Session of the French Assembly Anticipated.

LONDON, May 1.—M. Barodet's election continues to cause anxiety in Paris. The Government is preparing constitutional bills to be submitted to the Assembly. The tenor of all the advices received from Paris indicates that a serious conflict is threatened.

Festivities in Honor of the Kaiser in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—The festivities on the occasion of the visit of the Emperor of Germany continues. Notices of a succession of balls and banquets have been issued.

The Grand Duke Alexis has gone to Vladiwostock.

The Clergy Regulations Bill in Prussia Passed.

BERLIN, May 1.—The upper House of the Prussian Diet, to-day, finally passed the bill for the regulation and control of the clergy by a large majority.

An Australian Postmaster-General to Visit Washington.

LONDON, May 1.—A dispatch from Sydney states that the Postmaster-General of New South Wales has been authorized to proceed to Washington and make arrangements for a permanent mail service between California and Australia.

Death of a Cardinal.

PARIS, May 1.—Cardinal Alexis Billiet, Archbishop of Chambéry, is dead.

THE TURF.

The Chickasaw Jockey Club Races at Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, May 1.—To-day was the second day or the races of the Chickasaw Jockey Club.

FIRST RACE.—Club purse $300, two miles, four entries, was won by Frank Hampton, beating Wynne, Tom Corbett, and Juggler, in the order named. Time—3:50.

SECOND RACE.—Club purse, $350; mile and repeat, for all ages; five started. Quartermaster won, beating Florinne, Emmett, Hiawatha, Wild Duck, in order. Time—1:53½, 1:50¾.

THIRD RACE.—Minor Stakes, for untried three-year olds; subscription $25, play or pay; club to add $300, mile heats; five started; race won by Jack Frost, beating Harrison's Bonnabel and Harry Todd. Solon Shingle and Lloyd's Belle of Vicksburg were distanced. Time—1:49¾, 1:51¼. The winners were the favorites.

The weather was delightful, the track splendid, and the attendance good.

Surrender of a Stage Robber and Murderer.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, May 1.—At Hamilton, last night, a German named George Smith, who discovered himself under surveillance, surrendered to the police, and confessed that he was a member of the trio who robbed the Hamilton and Pioche stage and murdered the driver on Sunday night. The robbers only obtained $20 from the express. After dividing it, they returned to Hamilton, and were spectators at the coroner's inquest. The two robbers still at large, will probably be captured or killed to-morrow. There is a strong probability that all will be hanged by vigilants.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Lieut.-Commander S. L. Wilson, from the Saranac, is ordered home to wait orders.

The Lake Champlain steamers have commenced running regular trips.

The Providence, R. I., market for printing cloths remains unchanged.

Lieut.-Commander Ludlow, from the Naval Academy, is placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. John C. Moroney, from the Saranac, is ordered to the receiving-ship Independence.

The hotels at Niagara Falls have been renovated, and will be opened on the 15th inst.

Lieut.-Commander Craven has been ordered to the receiving-ship Independence as executive officer.

The Liederkranz Hall in Louisville, Ky., was opened last night with a grand concert by the society.

Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, issued a proclamation yesterday, designating Friday, May 30, as Decoration Day.

A distinct shock of an earthquake was felt at Cornwall, and at Coteau Landing, Ontario, on Wednesday night.

The third annual Industrial Exposition of Tennessee opened at Nashville yesterday under favorable auspices.

Work on the Central Narrow Gauge Railroad, between Benicia and Red Bluffs, Cal., will be commenced at Benicia to-day.

A fire in the spinning-room of the merino mill, at Johnston, R. I., yesterday afternoon, caused a loss of about $10,000; insured.

The new Atlantic cable will not be laid to Halifax this year. The Kangaroo is to sail for that port and take up the shore end, laid only about two weeks since.

Patrick F. Dennehey, convicted of the murder of his employer, George H. Favor, in Providence, R. I., yesterday, was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

The case of the Massachusetts Medical Society against its homeopathic members, after two days' hearing, has been continued to May 14, when a decision may be expected.

Instructions have been given for the dispatch of a mail to Hamilton, Bermuda, by the steam-ship Florida, to sail from New-York on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

About 11 o'clock last night a severe wind-storm passed over Louisville, Ky., accompanied by an immense quantity of hail, which covered the ground to the depth of several inches.

A schooner is reported sunk about eight miles below Smith's Point Light-house, in Chesapeake Bay, the light-house bearing north, one-quarter east, in seven and a half fathoms of water.

The workmen on the Portsmouth and Dover (N. H.) Railroad have struck for $2 per day. The contractors are paying off and discharging them, and looking for workmen to take their places.

Prof. Goldwin Smith began his lectures for this term before Cornell University yesterday. The course will be followed by that of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, of New-York, another non-resident professor.

At Bremen, Ohio, last evening, Mrs. Kelleoberger was shot and instantly killed by her brother-in-law, John Schmelzer, while attempting to release some of her cattle, which the latter had impounded. She was a widow and the head of a large family.

The annual meeting of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad was held at Columbia, S. C., yesterday. The reports of the President and Superintendent were satisfactory to the stockholders. President Magrath was unanimously re-elected.

A water-faucet carelessly left open in an upper story of No. 80 State-street, Boston, caused some $12,000 damage on Wednesday night. Thomas Groom, stationer, occupying a lower floor, estimates his loss at $10,000, the stock being nearly ruined.

No proceedings have yet been instituted against young Fitts, the homicidally inclined somnambulist, at Exeter, N. H., but an examination of the case will be held at Candia, on Tuesday next. Dr. Perry, of Exeter, pronounces the boy insane.

The Commissioner of Patents yesterday extended the patent of Andrew Spring, of Hyde Park, Mass., for lathes for turning irregular forms, and refused an extension of the patent of James C. Cooke, of Bridgeport, Conn., for the manufacture of webbing.

The steam-ship Andes, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, cleared from Queenstown on the 21st ult., after discharging about sixty tons of tin, to prevent further delay from the refusal of the crew to proceed in her, though the owners deny that she was overloaded.

The contract for the mail messenger service in New-York City, for four years from the 1st of July next, is awarded to Amzi S. Dodd, the present contractor, at $63,389 per annum. This service consists in carrying the mails between the various depots and landings and the City Post-office.

Destructive Fire in Chicago—Several Business Places Burned.

CHICAGO, May 1.—A fire broke out shortly before 2 o'clock this morning in Wilson Brothers' skirt factory, in the third story of No. 63 West Washington-street, and spreading rapidly, the entire building, with that adjoining, No. 65, occupied by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., scale dealers, were completely destroyed. Peter Smith, wholesale dealer in notions, occupied the first and second floors of No. 63, and loses his entire stock, valued at $40,000. Wilson Brothers' loss is estimated at $10,000, and that of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., $60,000. No. 67, occupied by Dean Brothers & Hoffman, wholesale stationers, caught fire and was deluged with water, damaging the stock very heavily.

LATER.—The losses by the fire at Nos. 63 and 65 West Washington-street this morning are not so large as at first reported. The building is damaged to the extent of $10,000; fully insured in the Allemania, Alps, Kansas, Hamburg and Bremen, Girard, Humboldt, Newark, Citizens', and others. Wilson Brothers, who occupied the third floor, lose $10,000; fully insured. Messrs. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. lose $6,000; fully insured. Peter Smith loses $5,000; insured. Dean Brothers & Hoffman lose $5,000; fully insured. The Waterbury Clock Company, who occupied No. 69, had their stock damaged to the amount of $8,000; fully insured in Eastern companies.

The Wreck of the Atlantic—Blowing Her to Pieces With Powder.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 1.—The steamer Lacawanna arrived to-day, at noon, from the scene of the wreck of the Atlantic. The wreck has been almost blown to pieces with gunpowder. Large quantities of goods were recovered yesterday. Fourteen bodies were brought up on Tuesday, and twenty-seven yesterday, mostly of women. They were frightfully mutilated, and were immediately buried. The total number of bodies thus far recovered is 349.

A Legislative Blunder and the Consequences.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1.—The Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional an act of the Legislature, establishing what is known here as the "west city limits," and which has since been added to the city as the Thirteenth Ward. The act also provided for a Board of Park Commissioners, with power to purchase or condemn land for park purposes, issue bonds, and levy and collect taxes; all of which has been done, and will now have to be undone, leading to many complications, and much vexation.

Constitutional Amendments.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—The Joint Committee of the Legislature to report a plan of action on the amendments to the Constitution, adopted by the Constitutional Commission, have agreed upon a joint resolution requesting the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature to act on the amendments. The committee take the grounds that these amendments are of such grave importance that they should be acted upon with more deliberation than can be given them at the close of a session in which so much legislative work has been done.

The President and Party.

GALENA, May 1.—Owing to a heavy storm the formal reception of President Grant has been postponed. He was met at the depot, this evening, by a committee of the Council and citizens and escorted to the residence of L. S. Felt, whose guest he will be during his visit. Notwithstanding the heavy rain, nearly 4,000 persons greeted his arrival with prolonged cheers. Saturday night the President holds a reception at his old residence, and leaves that night for Chicago.

THE INDIANS.

Peaceful Bands Crossing the Pacific Road—General War Improbable—A Complication in Nebraska.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Secretary Delano has received a dispatch from the President concerning the Indians who are crossing the track of the Union Pacific Railroad, from north to south, near Sidney Station. The President states that they are peaceable Indians, who are traveling with their wives and families to the head waters of the Republican River, which they have a perfect right to do under the treaty, and that they are committing no depredations and making no hostile manifestations. They are in no sense the warlike band of Sioux as characterized in the sensational reports from Cheyenne. Secretary Delano is of the opinion, after careful consideration of all the information within his command, that there will be no general border Indian war this Spring. The Winter has been very severe, and some of the tribes being insufficiently supplied with food have taken to the hunt early, but there is no good foundation for the alarming apprehensions of a general Indian war.

There is no later official information regarding the Modocs. The friends of the scalp policy are rapidly increasing among the officials, although some of the more prominent humanitarians insist that the extermination policy has already cost too great a sacrifice of life. Gen. Sherman denies that he is in favor of offering bounties for Indian scalps, as he is represented in a local paper.

It has recently been discovered that nearly 5,000 settlers have located, upon surveyed lands in Nebraska, under the Homestead law, within the Sioux reservation created by the Sherman-Augur treaty of 1868. Through some misapprehension of the treaty the Government has continued the survey of these lands until the present year, when the survey was ordered discontinued. The immediate representatives of these settlers state that they consider that they hold valid title under the Homestead law to these lands, which were properly surveyed and placed upon the market, and do not intend voluntarily to relinquish them to the Sioux. They further maintain that the General Government had no right to set aside a reservation within the Commonwealth of Nebraska, without the consent of that State. It seems probable that a curious legal complication may arise from this anomalous condition of affairs.

There is considerable uneasiness among the representatives of the Oregon mail route contractors here relative to Indian depredations. Should the present reports of a general revolt of the Oregon Indians be confirmed, it would be practically impossible to protect the stages from the Indians, and the transportation of mails by those routes would, of necessity, be temporarily suspended.

Gen. Schofield and the Modoc War—Sherman on Scalping.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The military authorities are without additional advices from the Modoc expedition. Nothing has been done after the telegraphic consultation with President Grant and Secretary Belknap with regard to conducting the operations against the Modocs, further than to leave the matter to the judgment of the Commander of the Department of Pacific, who has better means to judge of the situation than the Washington authorities. He has power to employ additional troops, if in his opinion this shall be necessary.

A statement has found its way into the Press, that Gen. Sherman has declared himself in favor of taking scalps, but that gentleman himself pronounces the story untrue, if for no other reason that that he can see, no advantage in scalping dead Indians.

Gen. Davis En Route for the Lava Beds.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Gen. Davis and staff left Yreka to-day for the Lava Beds.

The remains of the officers killed in the last fight had not arrived at Yreka to-night.

No news has been received from the front to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—A dispatch from Portland this afternoon denies the truth of the former reports of the threatening conduct of the Indians in Eastern Oregon and southern portions of Washington Territory, and says the Indians remain peaceably in the reservations.

A later dispatch from Portland says the report that the settlers at Yakima, in Washington Territory, have been warned by the Indians to leave the country, is finally confirmed, but that the authorities think the trouble exaggerated.

Indian Cruelty to their Criminals.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 1.—A Des Moines, Iowa, dispatch says an Indian of the roving tribe of Musquakees, which infest this State, a few weeks ago murdered one of his tribe. The tribe were then, and are now, encamped on Skunk River, near Colfax, Jasper County. The murderer was put on trial, and it was decided that he should be punished by being starved to death. The sentence was carried out to the cruel letter. The Indian was tied to a log in the woods, and several Indians were detailed to carry the sentence into effect, which took eight days. Other cruelties, known only to the Indians themselves, were added to the torture of starvation.

The Reported Trouble in the North-West Territory Denied.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 1.—Lieut.-Gov. Morris, of Manitoba, will proceed from here at once to Fort Garry, in consequence of the reported Indian troubles in the North-west.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 1.—A special dispatch from Fort Garry to the *Globe*, says the reports of Indian troubles in Manitoba and the North-west Territory are entirely without foundation.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 2—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen on the Middle and Eastern Atlantic coast, with south-easterly and south-westerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and rain in the former; south-westerly and south-easterly winds, clearing weather and occasional light rain, with low but rising barometer in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; south-easterly winds, threatening weather and rain from the lower lakes to the upper Ohio Valley; continued cloudy weather prevails from the lower Ohio Valley to Lake Michigan and Iowa.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and lower lake regions, falling barometer, south-westerly and south-easterly winds, threatening weather and rain, clearing in Virginia by to-night; for New-England Canada, south-westerly and south-easterly winds, falling barometer, increasing cloudiness and rain; for the Gulf and South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, clearing by noon, with south-westerly winds and lower temperature; from the Ohio Valley and north-west to Michigan and Iowa south-easterly and northerly winds, cloudy weather, lower temperature, occasional rain, and clearing in the afternoon. Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego. Reports are missing from the upper lakes, the North-west, and west of the Mississippi River.

A Shocking Domestic Tragedy in Marshall County, Kentucky.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1.—Advices from Marshall County, Kentucky, give an account of a shocking tragedy committed in that county a few days ago. It appears that about a year ago James Dougherty married a daughter of Howell Smith, and that they lived unhappily, and finally separated. On Sunday last Smith told Dougherty that he could settle the difficulty between him and his wife. Dougherty instantly shot the old man dead and fled. Subsequently he was captured, and was being taken back to Marshall County, when a son of the murdered Smith, being one of the capturing party, fired on Dougherty, wounding him in the hand and arm, after which he clubbed his gun, and with the butt end of it crushed Dougherty's head into a jelly.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Nautical School—International Coinage—Officers Elected—Revenue Laws—New Shipping Law.

The Chamber of Commerce held its one hundred and fifth annual meeting yesterday. Mr. William E. Dodge presided. There was a large attendance. After the reading of the minutes, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected to membership in the Chamber: John Beyers, Parker Handy, George Megrath.

The following resolutions, reported by the Executive Committee, were then submitted to the consideration of the Chamber, and were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An act has just been passed by the Legislature of this State to authorize the Board of Education for the City and County of New-York to establish a nautical school in this City, and which law, section 4, authorizes "the Chamber of Commerce to provide for and appoint a committee of its members to serve as the Council of the Nautical School, whose duty it shall be, as far as may be, to advise and cooperate with the Board of Education in the establishment and management of such school, and from time to time visit and examine the same, and to communicate in respect thereof with the Board of Education, and to make reports to the Chamber of Commerce, which may submit to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction such reports or any thereof, or an abstract thereof, or an abstract of the same, with such recommendation as may be deemed advisable;" therefore,

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce accepts the trust thus confided to it in the said section 4, and will cheerfully lend its aid in promoting the best interests of the said Nautical School in conformity with the said act.

Resolved, That Messrs. John D. Jones, John K. Myers, and Henry A. Barling be and are hereby appointed such committee, to serve for the term of one year—until the next annual election for officers of the Chamber.

Resolved, That the Nautical school authorized by a recent act of the Legislature promises, for the sailor as well as to commerce, the most beneficent results, if prudently and successfully organized and administered, as there is every reason to believe will be the case under the control of the Board of Education. And that the thanks of the Chamber are due, and are hereby tendered Hon. James W. Husted and the other legislators whose zealous and patriotic efforts have greatly contributed to the appreciation and passage of the act.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Chamber transmit to Mr. Husted an engrossed copy of the foregoing resolution.

The following report was then received from Committee No. 6, to whom was referred the consideration of the question of the improvement of the navigation of the Harlem River:

To the Chamber of Commerce:

Committee No. 6 respectfully report that they have had and considered the resolutions referred to them in regard to the improvement of the navigation of the Harlem River. They have ascertained that a private corporation has been chartered by the State for the accomplishment of this work, with the right to take tolls; that the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks have also been authorized to do the same work by virtue of Chapter 534 of the Laws of 1871; that a bill is also pending in the Legislature incorporating "The Manhattan Ship Canal Company," with authority to do the same work and levy tolls. The committee have not been able to consider the important interests involved in this question, and especially whether the General Government is not the proper and only authority to undertake such public work. They therefore report that it is inexpedient for the Chamber to make any recommendation to the Legislature, except to make no new charter and to repeal all charters giving to private companies the control of an enterprise of such large value as to make it a matter of national concern. The committee ask that the consideration of the subject be continued, so that they may be able to make a thorough investigation of the existing legislation, of the rights of all parties concerned, and report some definite recommendation in season for the action of the next Legislature.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
EDMUND COFFIN,
JAMES F. WALLACE,
CHARLES BUTLER.

APRIL 28, 1873.

The Chamber, in accordance with the report of the committee, left the matter in their hands, with instructions to report as soon as the committee deemed seasonable.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

The next business brought to the attention of the Chamber was in regard to the international coinage.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, chairman of the Committee on Coinage, reported that since the last meeting of the Chamber, $600,000 in the new silver metrical half-dollar coins authorized by the new Coinage act, have been issued from the Mint in Philadelphia, most of which are now on their way from the Port of New-York to foreign countries. The committee have caused specimens of these coins to be accurately weighed at the United States Assay Office in this City, where they were found to weigh fully twelve and a half grammes, being one-half of the weight of the five-franc coin of France. In view of the usefulness in commerce of the new silver "trade" dollar introduced into the Coinage act on the recommendation contained in the valuable report to the Secretary of the Treasury in November last, by Dr. Linderman, now Director of the Mint, the committee are now in consultation with him in this City, on the subject of a new intermediate gold eagle, for purposes only of commerce, and not interfering with any existing gold coinages, to weigh twenty-five even grammes, and very nearly approximating fifteen dollars in value; such coin and its multiples to bear some denomination properly significant of monetary union between Europe and America, North and South.

The following resolutions offered by A. A. Low, were then adopted:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, deem it just to recognize and do hereby enter on their minutes, their sense of the persevering, efficient and disinterested services of Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, Chairman of the Committee of the Chamber charged with the subject of coinage, in advocating and urging the international system of silver metrical coins, proposed by resolutions of the Chamber and recently adopted by the Congress of the United States in the "Coinage Act of 1873."

Resolved, That in view of the opportunities repeatedly afforded Mr. Ruggles as delegate of the United States in several international congresses in Europe, to consider and examine this important subject, he is hereby requested to prepare for the information and use of the Chamber a history of the efforts of the commercial nations represented in those congresses to establish a common coinage for the use of the world, to be accompanied by statements showing their respective products, coinages, and interchanges of gold and silver, and that for this purpose he be authorized in behalf of the Chamber to apply to any other of the chambers of commerce, or boards of trade, or kindred commercial institutions in the United States or in any foreign country.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President—William E. Dodge.
First Vice-President—George Opdyke.
Second Vice-President—William M. Vermilye.
Third Vice-President—Samuel D. Babcock.
Fourth Vice-President—Solon Humphreys.
Treasurer—Francis S. Lathrop.
Secretary—George Wilson.
Executive Committee—A. A. Low, Chairman; Chas. H. Russell, John C. Green, James M. Brown, R. Warren Weston, William H. Fogg, Jackson S. Schultz, Samuel B. Ruggles, D. Willis James, Paul N. Spofford, John Taylor Johnston, Elliot C. Cowdin, Sinclair Tousey.
Chairman of the Committee of Arbitration—Josiah O. Low.
Member of the Committee of Arbitration—Joseph Stuart.

The usual committees on financial interests, commerce, shipping, railroads, &c., were also appointed.

ADDRESS OF WM. E. DODGE.

The President, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, then spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER: I thank you for this renewed evidence of your confidence. It had been my intention to decline a nomination this year, had it been tendered, as other duties demanded my attention, but the kind intimation of your Nominating Committee led me, in the peculiar position in which I have been placed before the public during the past few months, to allow my name to be again presented, and your action at this time is the more gratifying as it assures me of your continued confidence. It has been not a little trying to be publicly accused of an attempt to defraud the Government, while, for the moment, we were not prepared to explain our position, and yet had a perfect consciousness of having done nothing to warrant the charges made against us. Having been actively engaged in business in this City for nearly a half-century, without ever having my integrity called in question, it was mortifying in the extreme to see papers from day to day placing my firm before the public in such a position as left the impression that we had been engaged in a systematic attempt to defraud the revenue. I may be pardoned for detaining you for a moment to say that if this had been simply a matter between ourselves and the Government, it could at once have been adjusted without any reflection upon our mercantile reputation; but the Revenue laws, as at present administered, offer such a premium for officials, that even the ruin of a merchant's standing is not to be considered when there is a shadow of a chance to secure money, even by making the better appear the worse. In our case, we found that the several parties who were to share in whatever they could obtain had secured the services of some half dozen lawyers, who were devoting all their efforts to secure their end, even at the cost of our good name. Fearful charges were made in public and in private in order to intimidate us, while we were denied the proof which the Government officials assumed to hold by the possession of our books and papers. Our public statement explains more fully our reasons for offering in settlement, for what we have always claimed as only technical errors, a sum which, in comparison with all they have been able to prove, was many hundred times in excess. I will only add that since we have fully understood the case, we have continued to regret ever having paid a dollar.

Mr. Dodge closed by again thanking the Chamber for the evidence of confidence which had been exhibited by their course in his re-election.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. Geo. W. Dow followed in a stirring speech regarding the Revenue laws of the country, as at present administered, saying that they did not discriminate between the honest and the dishonest importer, but meted out the same punishment to both for any infraction of the revenue laws. He said that the New-York merchants are obliged to do something to protect themselves from spies and informers of the Government, and that the only way to do it is to see that the Revenue laws are altered, so as to do away with a portion of the present system. Mr. Dow presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, Certain resolutions touching the Revenue or Tariff laws of this country were introduced into this Chamber on the 7th day of March, 1872 and referred to Committee No. 4, with power to add to its numbers, for a full and careful consideration and report. And,

Whereas, It is understood that said committee deemed it inexpedient, at that time, to go into the matter, in consequence of the excitements attending the Presidential elections, and no report has yet been made. And,

Whereas, This subject is believed to be of the highest importance, not only to the mercantile community, but also to our country at large. Therefore,

Resolved, That Committee No. 4 be requested to give earnest attention to the resolutions above named, and also to examine the laws relating to penalties and additional duties as now imposed, and to recommend such alterations of the same as will protect the honest importer from the forfeitures and fines which should fall only upon those who are dishonest and unscrupulous; and said committee is hereby requested to make its report by or before the 4th day of December next.

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt spoke strongly in favor of the adoption of the resolutions. The remarks of both speakers were received with applause when speaking in opposition to the system of espionage adopted by the Government, and its consequences to those who try to do an honorable business. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE LATE JAMES BROOKS.

Mr. Wm. E. Dodge then spoke feelingly of the decease of James Brooks, and alluded to his long acquaintance with him, which, although there had been rivalry between them in political matters, had continued friendly up to the time of his death.

Mr. George Opdyke followed in a short address, expressing his sorrow that Mr. Brooks had departed from the scenes of this life. He said that, like Mr. Dodge, he had cherished a friendship for the departed without reference to politics, and he regarded it eminently fitting that the decease of Mr. Brooks should call forth expressions of sorrow from the members of the Chamber.

THE NEW SHIPPING LAW.

Mr. Charles C. Duncan then spoke in reference to the new shipping law. He said: At the end of last year, as commissioner for licensing sailors' boarding-houses, under the act of 1866, he reported that more than fifty of the landlords of these houses, having refused to comply with the statute, had been indicted, arrested, and held to bail, but no further action had been taken by the then District-Attorney. When Mr. Phelps assumed office these prosecutions were taken up, and, in February, the point of constitutionality of the law was submitted to Judge Sutherland for decision, which has not yet been rendered. Fourteen months have elapsed since these men were arrested for persistent violation of the laws of the State, and the only inconvenience to them has been in procuring $500 bail. Mr. Duncan then gave an account of the present trouble between the Shipping Commissioner and the Association of Sailors' Landlords, which has already been published in THE TIMES. Mr. Duncan then stated that he purposed enforcing the law, and breaking up this organization of sailors' landlords, which had become an intolerable nuisance. The Police Commissioners have undertaken to keep inward-bound vessels free from sailors' runners and crimps, by putting an officer on board of each vessel at Staten Island, who remains on board until the vessel is fast to the dock. He concluded by hoping that justice would follow the indictments recently found, and that the ringleaders of the gang would find quarters in State Prison.

A resolution was then passed commendatory of the new Shipping law, after which the Chamber adjourned.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Two and a Quarter Millions Reduction in April.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the Public Debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,333,738,650 00
Bonds at five per cent	414,567,300 00
Principal	$1,748,305,950 00
Interest	29,569,024 77
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at three per cent	215,000 00
Principal	$14,893,000 00
Interest	149,543 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.	
Principal	$2,524,550 26
Interest	321,184 15
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$357,231,584 50
Certificates of deposit	25,120,000 00
Fractional currency	45,664,625 69
Coin certificates	24,787,400 00
Principal	$452,803,840 19
Unclaimed interest	16,604 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,218,527,110 45
Interest	40,056,358 76
Total	$2,258,583,467 21
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$76,976,440 00
Currency	2,997,871 25
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	25,120,000 00
Total	$105,094,311 25
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
May 1, 1873	$2,153,489,155 96
April 1, 1873	2,155,736,641 56
Decrease of debt during past month	2,247,485 60
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1873	2,891,544 57
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1873	368,082,559 48
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Company, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470 24
Interest paid by United States	18,509,280 90
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	4,185,438 68
Balance of interest paid by United States	$14,323,842 22

Acquittal of Mrs. Justh.

The hearing of the charge of concealment of birth against Mrs. Justh was brought to a conclusion, yesterday, at Jamaica, Long Island, before Mr. Justice Snedecor. The day was occupied by arguments of counsel, Mr. J. D. Townsend on behalf of the accused, and Mr. Ira Shafer for the prosecution. Justice Snedecor then announced his decision that there was not sufficient evidence to hold the accused, and she should be discharged. The decision was received with cheers and other demonstrations of approval, and a public meeting was immediately organized by calling Dr. Kissam to the chair. Mr. O'Donnell offered a series of resolutions strongly denouncing the prosecution, expressing the highest confidence in the entire innocence of Mrs. Justh, and congratulating her upon her acquittal, which were passed with great enthusiasm.

Moving Day in Brooklyn.

The only noticeable feature about May Day in Brooklyn, yesterday, was the comparatively small amount of furniture on the road, and the inclination of the trucks and movers to the Twenty-first Ward, where rents have come down about twenty per cent. within the last month or two. Landlords who demanded $600 and more for their houses were glad to find tenants at the eleventh hour for $500. Numberless rows of houses had been erected in the Twenty-first Ward during the year, and in many of them the gas was lighted for the first time last night. Business at the ferries was dull beyond all precedent, and from the general aspect of the city it was evident that the people of Brooklyn preferred remaining quietly in their homes, and bearing whatever ills they had than flying to others unknown.

Death of Nicholas Van Brunt.

Nicholas Van Brunt, forty-five years of age, a lawyer residing at Henry and Warren streets, Brooklyn, died suddenly in his office, No. 5 Dey-street, yesterday afternoon, from hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Van Brunt, who possessed a high political and social influence in Brooklyn, was formerly law partner of Jasper W. Gilbert, now a Justice of the Supreme Court. He was Treasurer of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association, and a prominent member of the Long Island Club. He retired from the active practice of his profession a year ago owing to failing health, and spent last Winter in Florida. He leaves a wife and one child.

Controller's Payments.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury, viz:

From taxes, water rent, and interest	$9,121 43
From assessments for street openings and improvements	5,372 10
From arrears of taxes, assessments, Croton rent and interest	15,279 90
From house-rent, market-cellar rent, market rents and fees	4,449 25
From dock and slip rent	22,030 10
From permits to tap water-pipes and from Croton-water rents	710 00
Total	$56,962 78

The Vienna Exhibition.

The State Department, acting through Francis A. Stout, Esq., its representative in this City, in the matter of the Vienna Commission, has opened an office for the reception and forwarding of goods, at the place of business of Messrs. Austin Baldwin & Co., No. 74 Broadway, where Mr. Radcliffe Baldwin, just appointed United States agent, will give all information to applicants who are desirous of having space or may want instructions as to the forwarding of goods. Mr. Stout will leave for Europe to-morrow, as Honorary Commissioner.

MURDER OF MAUD MERRILL.

[illegible]—Testimony of a Sister of Deceased.

The trial of Robert P. Bleakley for the murder of his niece, Maud Merrill, alias Mary Anne Foley, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady.

Capt. Byrnes, of the Mercer-street Police Station, testified that on the 10th of December last he was called to No. 13 Neilson-place, where he found the body of Maud Merrill lying on a bed. He did not then see any wounds on the body, but found a bullet in the wall about three feet from the door. He saw the prisoner for the first time on the following day, and in a conversation he had with him the latter said that the deceased was the first person that brought disgrace on the family, and she could not live. His manner at the time was calm and deliberate. Witness asked him how many shots he fired, and he said he thought two or three, after which the deceased ran toward the door, where he caught her and fired again. He asked if she had been in a stooping position when this shot was fired, and he said she might have been.

Police Surgeon Steele stated that he was present at the post mortem examination on the body of the deceased, and death was caused by a bullet through the heart.

Annie Weaver, a boarder at No. 114 West Twenty-sixth-street, testified that she knew the deceased, and lived with her in the same house. The prisoner came there on one occasion to see Maud Merrill, and said she should give him $50. He asked particularly if she had made any money the previous night. He said he would take from $5 to $50, and if it was not given to him he would have the house pulled. The deceased always refused to see the prisoner while in the house.

In reply to Mr. Hall, the witness stated that when Bleakley first came to the house Maud looked over the balustrade and said he was her uncle, and she did not want to see him. Witness then said in the presence of the housekeeper that the deceased was not in. The next time he called she said his niece had gone to Philadelphia, because she said she was afraid of her life of him, and would not on any account see him. The third time he came witness told him his niece was in, but she refused to see him. On this occasion he did not ask for any money, which was noticeable, as he had done so on every previous visit. The next time he called she was out, and during her residence at that place she never saw him.

Charlotte Smith, a resident of the Home for the Friendless, and sister of the deceased, testified that they both came to this country about three years ago last November. On the Friday before her sister's death her uncle accompanied her to within a block of Maud's residence, but she went to the house alone. Before she left Brooklyn with her uncle that morning he said she should do everything to get her sister to meet him on the outside. She refused to meet him that day, but said she would see him the following day. The next day she called at the house, and was handed a note from her sister saying that she had gone to Albany, but would meet her and her uncle on Tuesday. He was going to California, and wanted to wish her good-by. Witness frequently spoke to her sister about her manner of living, and tried to induce her to change it. She promised her that if she was spared until Christmas she would lead a different life. Witness told her that her mother had died and thought that it might have some effect upon her. The subject of the conversation was related to the prisoner, and she told him that it was no use for him to speak to her, and that one word she (witness) would say would be worth more than all he could say. About this time the prisoner became cross and charged her with keeping her sister from seeing him. She said if he talked like that she would leave him, and finally she did do so. She thought he had been drinking a little. Generally he was very sober, but about once a year he drank a great deal and was then very cross. He always carried a pistol. There was no misunderstanding existing between herself and her sister, and they were always on the best and most friendly relations.

In answer to Mr. Hall, the witness said that her sister, who was called Polly, married a man named Foley in Cork, but he deserted her and came to this country. She arrived in this country with her uncle in 1870, but could not remember whether she came cabin or steerage. She never heard that any of her relations were crazy. She did hear that her mother's father died suddenly, but did not know that he was insane. The witness described the efforts her uncle made to reform her sister's course of life. He was continually talking about her mother and sister, and cried when their names were mentioned. Witness was never afraid of the prisoner except when in liquor, and she never saw him intoxicated until 1870. When under the influence of liquor he was very cross. He was discharged from the Navy-yard and threatened to blow his brains out. He put the pistol to his head and said he would think nothing of letting it go off. When told that the deceased was going to change her mode of life he said, "She is a hardened wretch." It was he informed mother of Maud's shame, and the news broke her heart. Since his arrest she saw the prisoner, and he said, "You said I was drunk when I acted so strange and wild; now I am not drunk." He also said, "Lottie, you know I never took any money from her," and she told him she did not desire to speak on the subject.

The Court then adjourned.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Testing the Chemical Fire-Engine at the Navy-Yard.

In the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, an exhibition of the Chemical Fire-engine was given before a board of officers, with a view to test its merits as an extinguisher. There were three engines on the ground, one large and two smaller ones. Both kinds are hand engines, set on a four-wheeled truck, and are light and easily propelled. One man can roll the smaller one. This engine, besides its pumps, has two eighteen-gallon tanks and two boxes, one containing an acid bisulphate, and the other bicarbonate of soda. This engine, when worked by four men at the pumps, gives a pressure of nearly 100 pounds to the square inch. When in operation a scoopful of the acid and bicarbonate of soda are put, one into each tank, and in the pumping they are united, generating carbonic acid gas. This gas is carried to the fire by the water, and its presence excluding hydrogen, destroys combustion. Yesterday the first trial was on a pile of tar barrels, wood, and shavings. The small engine being in readiness, the torch was applied at twenty-one minutes before 1 o'clock. In less than half a minute the pile was all ablaze. When the fire had full headway the operator seized the hose, which was probably seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, and turned on his steam, going as near the pile as the blaze would permit. Wherever the acid touched the flame was promptly extinguished; and the burning pile was reduced to a smoldering heap in a minute and a half. Not having been entirely extinguished it was suffered to reignite. The stream was again turned on, and in less than two minutes the flames were effectually subdued. In two minutes more they were entirely extinguished. The engine had stood within about twenty-five feet of the fire during the progress of the test. The engines were then removed within short distance of a roughly-constructed shanty, about twenty feet high, which was one-third filled with broken wood, shavings, and old barrels. This was also set on fire and blazed up immediately, the lower portion being exposed at different places to the breeze. As soon as the flames had spread all over the structure, the order was given to go to work. The three streams were at once turned on and reduced the flame to about a tithe of its force in four minutes, and in ten minutes deadened it all over the burning mass. In about ten minutes more it was entirely extinguished. For the larger engine six men were employed in working the pumps, and two or three in supplying water and chemicals. Four men pump each of the smaller engines and two or three men can feed both. Besides these there were half a score more in attendance ready to aid in relieving the others or use their fire-hooks and axes to make an opening wherever required. The officers who superintended the tests were Capts. G. M. Ransom, and W. D. Whiting and First Assistant-Engineer J. W. Holihan. They seemed satisfied with the tests, and will report to-day. The new engines are only intended as auxiliaries in suppressing fires when first discovered, and are most effective in places where the burning substance is in a measure sheltered from the air. After the fury of the flame is checked, the use of chemicals is discontinued, and water only is applied.

The Park Hospital Again.

Since the opening of the Park Hospital in Centre-street up to yesterday, during the three years of the existence of the institution, the greatest facility has been afforded reporters of City papers by the officials of the hospital. The records of the hospital, the ambulance and accident registers, were always open for their inspection and comment, and so they were enabled to give the real facts in a case, without any second-hand or distorted version being given them. In addition, they were permitted to enter the wards of the hospital and interview patients whenever it was deemed necessary. In a word, the books were regarded as those of a public institution. Some strictures have lately been made on the conduct of Dr. Fluhrer, the resident physician of the hospital, regarding his treatment of patients, and public attention was naturally drawn to his conduct in consequence of the articles published in the Press. Yesterday a TIMES reporter entered the hospital and asked Dr. Hardy for the particulars of some cases received during the day. "I cannot tell you anything about them, Sir," was the reply. The reporter then asked to see the record books, and received the following answer: "I cannot let you see any books or give you the information; you must see Dr. Fluhrer." The reporter subsequently learned that Dr. Fluhrer had issued orders that the reporters should not be admitted in the wards, nor allowed to see the books, and that all information given the Press should be given by him. The sum and substance of this order is that Dr. Fluhrer may give to the public any version of a case he may like, and the reporters possess no means of testing its accuracy.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Clerks' Salaries—The Dog Question—Annexation of Westchester Towns.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, a very large lobby being present, doubtless with the expectation that the Mayor would send in his nominations for the various offices of the City Government, under the new charter. They were disappointed, however, the Mayor not having yet received a certified copy of the charter.

In accordance with a provision of the charter, seats were provided in the chamber of the board for the heads of departments who may desire to be present during the meetings of the board, but none of these gentlemen availed themselves of the privilege, with the exception of Police Commissioner Smith, who was present for a few minutes.

A resolution was adopted to print 1,000 copies of the new charter and the supplementary acts.

A resolution fixing the salaries of the clerks of the board at the same rates as now paid, was passed.

Mr. Billings said the clerical force and the pay would remain the same as at the present, with the exception that the services of the clerks of the Board of Supervisors having been dispensed with, one of these clerks had been transferred to the Board of Aldermen, with a salary of $1,500 per annum, making the total pay-roll $22,400. The new charter allows an expenditure not exceeding $25,000 for clerk hire for the Board.

Mr. Ottendorfer thought the expenditure could not be made until provided for by the Board of Apportionment.

Mr. Billings said he did not so understand it, and the resolution was then adopted.

A communication was received from Gen. McClellan, Chief Engineer of the Department of Docks, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that he could see no objection to the deposit of ashes and refuse on Randall's and other islands, within the line drawn by the Commissioners of 1857; and in other places where filling in is necessary. It was placed on file.

The resolution in regard to authorizing the Board of Health to enter into a contract for the removal of night soil was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. Morris presented the following report:

The Committee on Public Works, to whom was referred a communication from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in regard to the capture of stray dogs and their destruction by means of carbonic acid gas, made the following report: That they have carefully considered the matter and are of opinion:

First—That though the present system of killing dogs during the Summer months may be inhumane and liable in its operation to various abuses, and that though your committee would be pleased to see the most humane method possible for carrying out this necessary cruel law, still they know of no appropriation from which moneys could be drawn or used for the perfecting of the plans suggested by Mr. Bergh.

Second—The use of carbonic acid as an agent of death being somewhat novel to your committee, and its chemical properties being to them comparatively unknown, they are of the opinion that the whole matter should be turned over to gentlemen more conversant with science in all its various forms. They, therefore, request to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the papers be referred for further action to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

The report and resolution were adopted, and Mr. Billings, who is chairman of the committee, to whom the matter was referred, promised to take prompt action thereon.

Mr. Van Schaick said it would be useless to take up any general orders, as under the new charter all their work would have to be done de novo.

The board then adjourned to Monday next.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday.

Mr. Streck offered a resolution locating the Ninth District Court temporarily in the building Nos. 2,231, 2,233, and 2,235 Third-avenue.

Mr. Strack said the place was offered at $5,000 per annum, while for the building at Harlem $9,000 per annum is asked. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Strack moved that the clerk be instructed to inquire and report as to the action necessary to be taken under the new charter on the various papers before the board so as to render action on them legal. The motion was adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Chamberlain's fees was, after some discussion, recommitted.

The resolution in regard to the annexation of various towns in Westchester County was amended so as to request the Legislature to submit the question to a popular vote.

The board shortly afterward adjourned.

Rowing Notes.

The young oarsman, James Ten Eyck, of Peekskill, declares himself ready to make a match with young Billy Scharff, of Pittsburg, but having opened negotiations with Thomas C. Butler, of Boston, desires to complete arrangements with the latter, so as not to interfere with the first proposition. Ten Eyck is only about twenty years of age, a mere stripling, slightly built, but he has had some advantage in rowing for practice and in training with Ellis Ward.

The rowers in and about Washington are making preparations for a lively season, meaning to do better than last year. The Analostan Boat Club, of Washington, have completed arrangements for a home-and-home race with the Chesapeake Club, of Norfolk, Va., the first to take place on the Potomac River, June 4, the other at Norfolk in September. The same club will have a race with the Nassau Boat Club, of New-York, on the Harlem River, June 20. All these races will be four-oared shells, on three-mile courses.

Henry Coulter, of Pittsburg, who lately set up such a clamor about the right of any one to compete for the championship, has failed, so far, to make good his promise to contribute an equal amount to that deposited by Ellis Ward and John Biglin and formally enter his name for the forthcoming race, July 15.

Rowable waters in the vicinity of this City are becoming very lively with the numerous boats out for practice pulling, but the Harlem River is gradually becoming the great rowing centre. The Columbia College Club have anchored their house alongside of the Sappho, and the house of the New-York Rowing Club is nearly ready to be placed in position.

Prisoners Sentenced in the Suffolk (L. I.) County Court.

Yesterday in the Suffolk County Court, Oyer and Terminer, Judge Gilbert presiding, James Bulger, John Canfield and James Hagan, indicted for burglary committed at Smithtown on the night of the 30th of January last, pleaded guilty. Bulger was sentenced to the Kings County Penitentiary for two years and six months, Canfield to State Prison for three years and six months, and Hagan for two years and six months. John W. Stockum, indicted for burglary, was convicted and sentenced to the Kings County Penitentiary for two years and six months. William Wicks, indicted for robbery, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years. The Grand Jury was in session two days, and found nineteen indictments for various offenses.

Trouble in the Second Presbyterian Church, Jersey City.

There is trouble in the Second Presbyterian Church, of Jersey City. It originated about the pastorship, a part of the congregation insisting they could not afford to pay such a salary as Rev. Dr. Eddy could command, and others taking the opposite view. A meeting was called by the economists, who resolved that Dr. Eddy had not answered their expectations. The pastor's friends then called another meeting, at which contrary resolutions were adopted, and Dr. Eddy tendered his resignation. A vote was then taken on asking Dr. Eddy to withdraw his resignation, and the result was 93 yeas to 7 nays, the opposition finally dwindling to three. If Dr. Eddy should refuse to continue his services, it is said that about one-half the congregation will withdraw.

Trotting at Fleetwood Park.

Two trots were on the programme at Fleetwood Park yesterday, and the usual number of turfmen were present to witness them. The first was a sweepstakes for $750 between Topsy, Lady Anne, and Winfield, and the second was to have been a match for $200 between State of Maine and Lady Lovell, but neither of them appeared. The first-named trot was well contested, and six heats were trotted before the winner could be determined. The story is told by the subjoined summary.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, Thursday, May 1.—Sweepstakes $750; mile heats; best three in five, to wagons.

William Lovell's b. m. Topsy	3	1	1	3	2	1
P. Hayden's b. m. Lady Anne	2	2	2	1	1	2
R. J. Anderson's blk. g. Winfield	1	3	3	2	3	3

Time—2:46, 2:43¼, 2:44, 2:46, 2:44, 2:44.

Bold House Robbery.

On Wednesday afternoon some unknown thieves entered the residence of Mr. L. G. Florence, No. 537 Lexington-avenue, by forcing open the scuttle, having gained the roof by passing through the unoccupied house adjoining. The thieves descended to the bedrooms on the second floor of the house, and forcing open a jewel-case stole a quantity of fine jewelry, valued at $1,000, with which they made their escape.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, May 1.

BILLS PASSED.

Extending the time for constructing a railroad in Schoharie; also for reducing the stock of the railroad.

Authorizing electors at town elections to ballot for polling places.

Opening Gravesend-avenue, in Kings County.

For closing the affairs of the Montgomery County Bank.

Amending the charter and changing the name of the North-eastern Medical and Surgical Dispensary of New-York City.

Authorizing Johnstown, Fulton County, to aid in the construction of the Gloversville Railroad.

For a better water supply for Hudson, Columbia County.

Permitting the Bath and Hammondsport Railroad to use lighter rails.

Authorizing Long Island City to borrow money to establish a fire department.

Relative to excise moneys of the village of Owego, Tioga County.

Relative to the conditions on which payment may be made for laying certain water-pipes in the City of New-York.

To amend the charter of Flushing, Queens County.

BILLS PASSED.

Directing the Boards of Supervisors to fix the price for publishing the session laws in county newspapers—yeas 18 to nays 11.

For funding the Canal debt.

Mr. Woodin introduced a bill supplemental to the New-York charter, relative to the Police force of New-York City. It provides that the force shall consist of one superintendent, four inspectors, one captain to each fifty men, four sergeants to each fifty men, and 2,100 policemen. The Board of Police to have power to increase this force, but not more than 100 in any one year.

Also, another supplemental bill providing that all vacancies in the Board of Aldermen shall be filled by the Board; that the Mayor shall return such ordinance or resolution to the board within ten days after receiving it; that the clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall, by virtue of his office, be clerk of the Common Council and Board of Supervisors, without extra pay; all public advertising to be published in the *City Record* and two morning and two evening papers in the English language, and in one German paper, all to be designated by the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Commissioner of Public Works; the Commissioner of Public Works shall be a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; the Controller shall furnish to each head of department a weekly statement of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for his department; the Counsel of the Corporation shall be one of the members of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement. The thirty-sixth section to be amended by adding at the end thereof the words: "But this provision shall not apply to counsel employed by the Public Administrator, where such counsel is not to be paid out of the City Treasury;" policemen to have one year's residence in the State instead of the City of New-York; and to strike out section 103, leaving real estate exemptions from taxation the same as they now are.

Authorizing the Haight Family Cemetery in Goshen, Orange County, to hold personal estate.

Amending the charter of White Plains, Westchester County.

Authorizing a part of the records of the Counties of Herkimer, Cayuga, Oneida, and Onondaga transcribed and deposited in the clerk's office of the County of Oswego.

Conferring the assessment for expense of paving Genesee-street, Utica.

Reorganizing the Fire Department of Troy.

Authorizing the transfer of an accumulated fund of the Mechanics' Library of Newburg.

Amending the charter of the Vesuvius Fireproof Warehousing Company.

Relating to railroad corporations.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the New-York Warehouse and Railway Company.

Mr. Benedict opposed placing the interests of the people of that city in the hands of the great monopoly.

Progress was reported, and the Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The House went into committee and resumed the consideration of the Supply bill.

Mr. Woods moved to appropriate $14,400 to the Institution for the Homeless Children of New-York City. Lost.

Mr. Opdyke moved to appropriate $2,600 to the Homeopathic Dispensary of New-York. Lost.

Mr. Alberger moved to strike out the clause appropriating $15,000 as a compensation of the members and officers of the Senate, and to pay the expenses of the extra session of that body in 1872. Carried.

Mr. Griffin moved to strike out item of $1,825 12 to George W. Humphrey as back interest on a sum awarded to him in 1872. Carried.

Mr. Opdyke moved to insert $3,324 47, to pay a judgment recovered by the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company. Carried.

Mr. A. B. Cornell moved to insert $1,197 to Theodore Cogswell, for expenses incurred in contesting the seat occupied by James M. Oakley, member of Assembly from the Second District, Queens County. Carried.

Mr. Tobey moved to increase the item to Clinton Prison from $9,000 to $18,000. Carried.

Mr. Fort then moved to make the amount $15,300, which, he said, was the exact amount asked for by the prison officers. Carried.

Mr. Husted moved to increase the amount to Sing Sing Prison from $100,000 to $113,500, being the amount called for. Lost.

Mr. A. B. Cornell then moved to strike out the item. Lost.

The committee then rose and reported progress.

Mr. A. B. Cornell (Mr. Husted having been called to the chair) offered a resolution to instruct the Judiciary Committee to amend the Usury act.

Mr. Weed objected.

The Chair decided the motion was in order, and did not require unanimous consent.

Mr. Weed then appealed from the decision of the Chair, and was proceeding to argue against it, when Mr. Cornell withdrew his motion.

Mr. Prince, from the Judiciary Committee, then sent up the Usuary bill, amended as instructed.

Mr. A. B. Cornell then moved that the bill be recommitted with instructions to amend it by providing for a suspension of the Usury laws for two years, and their re-enactment at the expiration of that time, so as to conform with the sessions of the United States Supreme Court in similar cases.

Mr. Weed proceeded to discuss the proposition, and continued to discuss it until Mr. A. B. Cornell, to accommodate the gentleman, withdrew his motion.

The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the House took a recess.

End of the Brooklyn Malpractice Case.

The charge of malpractice against Mrs. Helena B. Kolls ended yesterday in the dismissal of the complaint by Justice Delmar, and the arrest of Mrs. Averell, alias Arlington, the alleged victim, and at whose instance Mrs. Kolls had been arrested. Mr. E. J. Van Camp, Sheriff of Orleans County, N. Y., testified that Mrs. Averell had been indicted in Orleans County for obtaining $500 from an elderly lady under false pretenses. The Sheriff then showed a warrant for her arrest, and Justice Delmar announced that he had decided to dismiss the complaint against Mrs. Kolls. Mrs. Averell was then taken in charge by Sheriff Van Camp, who will leave with his prisoner for Rochester this morning.

The case against Mrs. Kolls has fallen to the ground through contradictory testimony. Dr. Skene and the hospital physicians had no doubt that the woman had been a victim to malpractice.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR—ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—The following is the Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals for May 6, 1873: 50½, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Short Causes.—1932, Fox vs. Marx; 1996, Stuart vs. Hayes; 2050, Soper vs. The New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1526, Schott vs. Raust; 2308, Schoonmaker vs. Hensel; 1144, Todd vs. The National Fibre Company; 1284, Fullerton vs. Charbox; 2056, Young vs. Schwartz; 2272½, Leslie vs. Harrison et al.; 2300, Abbey et al. vs. Taylor; 1344, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Murray et al.; 1354, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Curry et al.; 1617, Scott vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1618, Norton vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1619, Steers vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1894, North vs. Laughran; 1980, The First National Bank of Newark vs. St. John, et al.; 2256, Claflin et al. vs. Elsberg; 2262, Russell vs. Plageman; 2296½, Walsh et al. vs. Mehrback; 2328, Schlachter et al. vs. Werling et al.; 2333, Williams et al. vs. Kean; 2400, Grant et al. vs. Tweed, Jr., Receiver; 2468, Salinger vs. Newman et al.; 2476, Hodsdon vs. Church et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Danforth, J.—Court opens at 10½. Calendar called at 12 M.—287, Canary et al. vs. Norris; 75, Jones et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 80, Graves vs. Graves; 125, Wasser vs. Erenberg; 155, Lama vs. Cullingsworth; 167, In the matter of the Baltic Fire Insurance Company; 168, Revandeau vs. Le Locat; 169, Goodridge et al. vs. Lane; 175, Sprague vs. Laran et al.; 180, In the matter, &c., of D. N. Board; 85, Ludwick vs. Ford et al.; 188, Winston vs. English; 198, Lynch vs. McClelland et al.; 213, Schultz vs. Wanecke; 214, Weiss vs. Weiss; 226, Worthington et al. vs. Waddell; 229, Lookup vs. Collins; 232, In the matter, &c., of Bartlett et al.; 250, Jackson et al. vs. Jackson et al. Call 261, Cra vs. Knapp.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1134, Fitzsimmons vs. Kohner; 1807, Stern vs. Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn; 866, Kreyviher vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1949, Shufeldt vs. Crany; 2495, Leaman vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1809, Stern vs. Albany City Insurance Company; 1810, Stern vs. Globe Fire Insurance Company; 1811, Stern vs. Norwich Fire Insurance Company; 1812, Stern vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; 1815, Stern vs. Relief Insurance Company; 1816, Stern vs. Adriatic Fire Insurance Company; 108, Royal Insurance Company vs. Noble; 1352, Colgate vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 1255, Adams vs. Boss; 1748, Carrington vs. Coulter.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Case on, The First National Bank of Lyons vs. The Second National Bank of New-York.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—[illegible] Booth vs. Phelps; [illegible], Conklin vs. Minturn; [illegible], Ross vs. Sobrack; 2106, Hermon vs. [illegible]; [illegible], Brubec vs. [illegible]; 2107, Minrath vs. [illegible]; 2036, Dunn vs. Clifford; [illegible], Dunn vs. [illegible]; 2110, Harrison, Jr., vs. Purley; 2111, Pawlick vs. Pawlick; 2112, Conlon vs. Malone; 2113, Welch vs. Hatch; 2114, Kendall vs. Mason; 2115, Miller vs. Steinhardt; 2116, Harriott vs. Post.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 1.

By Judge Danforth.

Radcliffe vs. Leahn; motion denied, with $10 costs and without prejudice.

Funbotts vs. Hose; the defendant, upon payment into court of the judgment and interest, may have an order that the judgment be vacated and discharged of record.

Baly vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company; motion granted on conditions.

Grayson vs. Greyson; motion denied.

In the matter, &c., of C. A. Mount, an infant; order granted.

Churchill vs. Kirwin et al.; order granted.

By Judge Barrett.

Clemens vs. Clemens et al.; report confirmed and order granted.

Tredwell vs. Pomeroy et al.; motion for injunction and receiver denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Gabrielson vs. Hercules Mutual Life Assurance Society; Sturont vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; orders denying motion.

Brown vs. Windmuller et al.; order that sureties justify.

Funk vs. Funk; order granting motion.

Kolle vs. Roeder; order denying motion, and punish for contempt.

Davis vs. Wood; order denying motion, and for reference.

Coleman vs. Coleman; judgment for plaintiff.

Duncan vs. Wright; motion denied.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Graves vs. The Solar Chemical Manufacturing Company; motion to serve amended answer granted.

Bangs vs. Cameron; motion denied.

Herman vs. Herman; see memorandum.

By Judge Curtis.

Cook vs. Starkweather; case and findings settled.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MAY 1.

Before Presiding Judge Blatchford.

In the matter of Isaac Ulrich, Nathan Ulrich, and Leopold Ulrich, bankrupts.—The Ulrichs were adjudged involuntary bankrupts March 27, 1869. No assignee was appointed until May 6, 1869. In the meantime, to wit, April 3, 1869, the creditors who petitioned for adjudication presented a petition setting forth the adjudication as involuntary bankrupts; that a large proportion of the assets of the said bankrupts was merchandise held by one Kaufman, in Illinois, under a fraudulent assignment made in January, 1869; that Kaufman was disposing of such assets under said assignment, and that H. B. Claflin & Co. and Steiner & Brothers, both firms of this City, had instituted actions against said assignee to collect certain claims, and had obtained writs of attachment against the assets in his possession. The petitioners asked for an injunction order restraining said Kaufman from disposing of the assets, and from proceeding any further under the assignment, and also restraining the said H. B. Claflin & Co. and Steiner & Brothers, from taking any further proceedings in their suits, or under the attachments against said property, until the discharge of the bankrupts should be determined, and for such further order, &c. The order was granted, except with reference to such property as may be exempt from the operation of the Bankruptcy act. The injunction orders were duly served upon Mr. Bancroft, of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., and Michael Steiner, of Steiner Brothers. In October, 1870, attachment proceedings in the name of the United States, in behalf of the assignee as relator, were commenced in this court to punish the said Bancroft and Michael Steiner for contempt in violating the order of the Court, in proceeding, after the service of the order of injunction on them, with the sale of the property attached in the suits of Claflin & Co. and Steiner & Bros., against Kaufman; and in March, 1873, they were adjudged guilty of the contempt charged against them. Steiner now applies on behalf of himself and of Steiner & Brothers, to vacate the order of injunction on the ground that it is irregular, and that the Court had no jurisdiction to grant it.

After reviewing the facts in the case, citing the arguments of counsel, and referring to the several sections of the act of Congress, Judge Blatchford says: "By the first section of the act, the Bankruptcy Court has power and jurisdiction, as a part of the proceeding in bankruptcy, to collect all the assets of the bankrupt, to ascertain and liquidate the liens and other specific claims on such assets," &c. * * * "Hence it follows logically and inevitably that this court had a right to prevent, by injunction, the claimants of such liens, and all other persons, from proceeding against the specific property and assets attached, and from interfering with or disposing of the same under and by virtue of the lien claimed." The learned Judge cited a number of decisions in support of this view, and holding the power to punish for contempt those who interfered with such property while in the custody of the court, was incidental to its jurisdiction.

The motion to vacate the injunction order is denied.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 1, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	2	Leather, sides	7,279
Bees-wax, pkgs	17	Butter, pkgs	2,987
Cotton, bales	752	Cheese, pkgs	1,157
Dried Fruit, pkgs	26	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,730
Eggs, bbls	1,946	Tallow, pkgs	139
Beans, bbls	85	Grease, pkgs	129
Flour, bbls	12,859	Stearine, pkgs	115
Meal, bbls	260	Pork, pkgs	166
Meal, bags	599	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,739
Wheat, bushels	15,120	Lard, tcs	1,306
Corn, bushels	23,900	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	31,675	Starch, pkgs	1,575
Oat-meal, bbls	99	Tobacco, hhds	256
Hemp, bales	31	Tobacco, pkgs	[illegible]
Hides, bdls	405	Wool, bales	57
Oil, Red, bbls	50	Whisky, bbls	[illegible]

ASHES—Pots have been salable and steady at $8 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls continue dull and nominal.

COCOA—Has been selling slowly, including Caracas, at 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 10¾c.@11c.; San Domingo, 6¾c.@7c., gold, ⅌ lb. Stock, about 6,300 bags, held with some show of confidence.

COFFEE—Rio has been in rather more confident demand and quoted strong in price, holders offering supplies with reserve. Sales have been reported here of 4,508 bags by the Adelina and Marianna at 18¼c., gold, and 1,819 bags by the Gassendi on private terms; and at Baltimore 2,000 bags by the Lapwing on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands to-day was 77,151 bags, and at the outports 32,514 bags, with 102,200 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been firm and in good request, with the recent movement (part previously reported) summed up thus: 4,863 mats Java, ex Queen of the Seas, 343 mats Java, ex Nederland and Orange, sold for consumption on private terms; 1,915 bags Maracaibo, ex Dreadnought, sold on private terms; 1,123 bags Ceylon, 894 bags Laguayra, 518 bags Costa Rica, 343 bags Mexican, 267 bags Curacoa, sold in lots for consumption; 760 bags San Domingo shipped to Europe by first hands. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands to-day was 30,076 bags and 43,203 mats, including 3,150 bags and 25,203 mats Java, 14,511 bags Laguayra, 3,944 bags Porto Rico, 3,782 bags Ceylon, 2,127 bags Costa Rica, 1,702 bags Jamaica, 760 bags Savanilla, and 100 bags Mexican. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17c.@17½c.; fair, 17¾c.@18c.; good, 18¼c.@18¾c.; prime, 19c.@19¼c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 17¼c.@19¼c., gold; Java, 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18¼c.@19¼c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19c.; Ceylon, 18c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15¼c.@16c., gold. Jobbing trade more satisfactory.

COTTON—Has been more sought after for early delivery, on the basis of previous quotations, with sales reported of 2,965 bales, including 2,530 bales to shippers, 405 bales to spinners, and 30 bales to speculators. Of the sales to shippers were 2,000 bales, said to have been Strict Good Ordinary, reported at 17¼c. ⅌ lb. The dealings for forward delivery were quite extensive, at an advance of 1-16c.@3-16c. ⅌ lb., though closing rather less buoyantly. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 24,150 bales, (of which 2,850 bales last evening and 21,300 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with May contracts closing at 18 11-16c., June at 18 15-16c.@19c., July at 19¼c., August at 19c., and September at 17¾c. The receipts at this port to-day were 732 bales, all by rail. The reported receipts at all the ports to-day were 3,560 bales, (exclusive of Savannah,) and thus far this week 35,340 bales, against 38,080 bales same time the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 3,237,619 bales, against 2,562,506 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15	15	15
Good Ordinary	16¾	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	18	18
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅜	18½	18½
Middling	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	22⅛

FISH—There has been an active inquiry noted for the leading kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 50@$6 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$23; No. 2 at $11@$12; No. 3 at $9@$10 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $5@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 22c.@24c. for Scale, and 16c.@18c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request, and buyers have had any existing advantage as to price, with holders offering supplies more freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,300 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 35, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State, $7@$7 50, chiefly at $7 20@$7 35; good to very fancy, do., $7 50@$8 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 90@$7 45, chiefly at $7 10@$7 35 for early and $7 35 for forward delivery; very poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7@$7 50 ⅌ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Bids were reported for liberal amounts of shipping Extras, early delivery, but not up to the views of sellers, and negotiations were progressing slowly.

There has been less inquiry noted for Southern Flour, without any material alteration in values. Sales, 850 bbls. at $6@$8 25 for very poor to very choice shipping; and $8 15@$12 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra ⅌ bbl.... California and Oregon Flour has been quiet since our last, with fair to very choice Extra quoted at $9@$10 ⅌ bbl.... Rye Flour has been in fairly active demand at $4 10@$5 75 for inferior to choice Superfine, and $5 90@$6 for fancy; sales, 550 bbls., chiefly of the better grades. Corn-meal has been in good request at from $3 10@$3 50 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, $3 20@$3 40 for White do., $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey, $3 40 for Caloric, $3 65@$3 70 for fancy do., and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 975 bbls. Bag-meal in demand and quoted at from $1 25@$1 28 for coarse, $1 30@$1 35 for Yellow, $1 30@$1 40 for White. Oat-meal selling in lots at $7 50@$8 50.

GRAIN—Prime Spring Wheat has been held with a fair show of confidence, on a very limited offering and moderate inquiry, mostly from shippers. The lower grades have been in less favor with buyers, and have been quoted easier and irregular in price; offerings fair. Winter Wheat quiet but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,000 bushels at $1 67 for strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, with $1 69½ bid for choice, afloat; $1 60 for fair ordinary No. 2 Chicago do., afloat; $1 52@$1 56 for No. 3 Spring, car stock; $2 05 for Amber Toledo; $2 25 for White State.... For forward delivery there has been rather more demand noted, on the basis of $1 67 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, first half of May, with sales reported of equal to two boat-loads. ....Corn has been in comparatively limited request with old Mixed Western quoted a shade easier, and New, 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, on more urgent offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 56,000 bushels, at 68c. for strictly prime old Mixed Western, in store; 69c.@71c. for ordinary to choice new Mixed Western, afloat; 71c.@71¼c. for Yellow Western....Rye dull and nominal. The advanced figures claimed checking business.... Barley dull; 2,500 bushels very good Western sold [illegible].... Malt neglected and irregular.... Oats have been in more liberal supply, especially new, which have been again quoted off ½c.@1c. a bushel in price on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported of [illegible] bushels at [illegible] for new Mixed Western; [illegible] for new Black do.; [illegible] for new White do.... Feed in request and steady.... Hay and Straw quoted as before, on moderate movement.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been [illegible] since our last, with Bags quoted at [illegible]. Bagging nominal at 11c.... [illegible] Cloth quoted at [illegible] for [illegible] Summer [illegible]. Stock in first hands [illegible] bales Bags and [illegible] bales Bagging, and at Boston, [illegible] bags and 9,000 bales Bagging.

HEMP—Has been [illegible] of sale since our last, with American quoted at [illegible] for Undressed, and $175@$[illegible] for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 10¼c.; Sisal, [illegible], gold; Jute, [illegible]; Jute Butts, [illegible], currency, ⅌ lb. North River Flax, [illegible]; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, [illegible]; sales, 1,490 bales Jute on private terms. [illegible] according to Messrs. Henry H. Crocker & Co.—[illegible] bales Manila, [illegible] bales Jute, and [illegible] bales Jute Butts and rejections; and at Boston, 3,200 bales Manila, 6,800 bales Jute, and [illegible] bales Jute Butts and rejections.

MOLASSES—A more active inquiry has been noted for desirable grades at firm prices, with sales since our last of [illegible] hhds. Porto Rico and [illegible] bbls. Manzanilla on private terms; 15 hhds. Ponce at [illegible]; 64 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots at [illegible] ⅌ gallon. Stock of Molasses in first hands to-day, [illegible] hhds., including 1,812 hhds. Cuba, 414 hhds. Porto Rico, [illegible] hhds. English Islands, 30 hhds. St. Croix, and equal to 226 hhds. New-Orleans. We quote: New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, at 55c.@80c.; Porto Rico at [illegible]@65c.; Cuba at 30c.@45c., and English Islands at [illegible]@50c. ⅌ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York [illegible].

	1872.	1873.
Clayed Cuba, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	2,730	1,523
English Islands, hhds	794	[illegible]
Porto Rico, hhds	1,143	414
St. Croix, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans, equal to, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand total, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Rosin quiet, with Common to good Strained quoted at $3 12½@$3 20; sales, 250 bbls. Strained at [illegible]; 50 bbls. [illegible]; 50 bbls. Good Strained and Low No. 2 at [illegible], and 576 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at [illegible]. Tar unchanged.... Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 226 bbls. at 52c.@52½c., closing [illegible] on the basis of 52c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Supplies have been offered with reserve, and holders have been insisting on extreme rates, checking business.... Crude in bulk quoted at 10¼c.@10½c.... Refined quiet; sales, 2,000 bbls. May, at 20¾c.; 1,000 bbls., last half of May, at 21c.... July options quoted at 21c.... At Philadelphia, Refined in request at 20c., but held as high as 20¼c.... Cases and Naphtha as before.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more confident demand and quoted stronger in price, with sales reported for early delivery of 400 bbls. new Western Mess at $18 50; 250 bbls. do., (a fancy brand,) at $19; 85 bbls. Clear at $19.... For forward delivery, new Western Mess sold to the extent of 2,750 bbls. June options, and 250 bbls. July at $19, showing much more firmness.... Receipts of Pork here in April, 17,[illegible] bbls. Stocks in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn to-day, 60,700 bbls., including [illegible] bbls. new and 32,327 bbls. old, against 57,[illegible] bbls. April 1, 1873, and 77,559 bbls. May 1, 1872.... City Dressed Hogs quiet at 7¼c.@[illegible].... Western unchanged.... Cut Meats have been in moderate demand at firm rates; sales, 150 boxes dry-salted shoulders at 7c.@7 1-16c., and sundry lots of Bulk Meats at former figures. ....Bacon has been quiet and somewhat irregular, with sales reported of 250 boxes Long Clear at [illegible]@10¼c.; City Short Clear quoted firm at 10¼c.... Lard has been moderately active at about former quotations. Sales have been reported of small lots of Western steam at 9¼c.@9½c.; [illegible] tcs. do., [illegible]; 200 tcs. Western Kettle at 9¼c.@9½c.; 50 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 9¼c.@9½c.; 1,000 tcs. No. 1 City at 8½c. And for forward delivery, 500 tcs. Western Steam, May option, at 9 9-16c.; 250 tcs. do., same option, (resale of contract) at 9½c.; 1,250 tcs. do., May and June, on private terms; and 750 tcs. Western Kettle, June, at 10c.... Beef products rather slow of sale within the previous range. Stock of Beef in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 21,325 tcs. and bbls., including 15,029 tcs. and bbls. new, and 13,[illegible] tcs. and bbls. old, against [illegible] tcs. and bbls. April 1, 1873, and [illegible] tcs. and bbls. May 1, 1872.... A moderate inquiry has been noted for Butter and Cheese, [illegible] which have been held with a fair show of confidence.... Eggs quoted a shade cheaper at [illegible].

RICE—Has been selling in lots as wanted for home use at [illegible] for fair to prime Carolina, and $7 75@$8 for Patna, and [illegible] for Rangoon. Stock, 850 tcs. Carolina, 10,800 bags [illegible], and [illegible] bags uncleaned East India.

SALTPETRE—[illegible] at 7¼c.@7½c., gold, ⅌ lb. Stock here, 1,[illegible] bags, and [illegible] bags afloat.

SEEDS—Have been held quite confidently, on, however, a very [illegible] inquiry. Clover quoted at 8¾c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Rough Flax at $2 [illegible]. Timothy at $3 [illegible], and Calcutta Linseed $2 [illegible], gold, ⅌ lb. The stock of Calcutta Linseed in first hands here as made up by Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co. is [illegible] bags, and at Boston, 8,400 bags; and of Bombay Linseed, at Boston, 8,184 bags.

SOAP—A fair demand has been noted for domestic makes, which have been steady in price.... Foreign quiet. Castile quoted at 9¾c.@10¼c.; Colgate's Pale, [illegible]; Family, 8¾c., and No. 1, [illegible].

SPICES—Have been held firmly, though not active; Mace [illegible]; Nutmegs, [illegible] at 95c.; Cassia at 25¼c.; Cloves at 25c.@27c.; East India Pepper at 18c.@20c.; Pimento at 11¼c. [illegible] at 10c.@11¼c., gold ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—An active demand has been noted for Raw, prices of which have shown more firmness, closing in favor of sellers, who have been offering supplies less freely. The inquiry has been mainly from refiners. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,082 hhds. and 822 boxes, including 1,201 hhds., about good fair to prime, at 7¾c.@8[illegible]; [illegible] hhds. [illegible], sold in part to out-of-town buyers; 400 hhds. Martinique at 7¾c.@8c.; 250 hhds. Porto Rico, low fair, [illegible]; 133 hhds. Grocery Demerara at 9[illegible]@10¼c.; [illegible] hhds. Centrifugal at [illegible]@9¾c., and 800 hhds. Melado (sold in bond) at 5¾c.@5⅞c. [illegible] ⅌ lb. Stock of Raw Sugar in first hands, 50,216 hhds., 27,884 boxes, 132,977 bags, (of which [illegible] bags were Manila, [illegible] bags Java, [illegible] bags Pernambuco,) and 707 bags San Domingo, and 4,[illegible] hhds., also, against 52,235 hhds., 30,798 boxes, [illegible] bags, 1,602 hhds. Melado. Messrs. Wait, Creighton & Co., who succeed Messrs. [illegible], report the receipts of Raw Sugar in April at 30,[illegible] hhds., 40,[illegible] boxes, 42,[illegible] bags, and 3,[illegible] Melado; and the sales in April at 34,[illegible] hhds., [illegible] boxes, and 5,200 bags. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; good do., [illegible]; prime do., [illegible]; No. 12 Box Clayed Sugar, [illegible]; Centrifugal, Nos. 12 and 13, 9¾c.@10¼c. Refined Sugars have been in more request and quoted firmer, with Powdered quoted at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Crushed at 11¾c.@[illegible]; Granulated at 11¼c.; A's, 10¼c.@[illegible], and Yellows at [illegible].

Stock of Sugar in New-York May 1.

Cuba, hhds	43,550	[illegible]
Porto Rico, hhds	2,123	[illegible]
Martinique, hhds	4,913	[illegible]
English Islands, hhds	2,635	[illegible]
St. Croix, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans, hhds, equal to	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total hhds	52,235	[illegible]
Total boxes	30,798	[illegible]
Total bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Melado, hhds	1,602	[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a more active movement noted in Tallow, at full previous rates; sales equal to 213,000 lbs., fair to strictly prime at 8¾c.@9 1-16c.... Of Stearine, 25 hhds. sold at 9¾c.... 105 tcs. at 9¾c.@9⅞c.... And of Grease, 30 pkgs. at 6¾c.@7c.

TEAS—Green have been in pretty fair request at about former quotations; 3,200 half chests sold on private terms. Other kinds dull.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately sought after within the previous range.

Domestic Tobacco Trade in the New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City Inspection Warehouses in April.

	New-York Inspection. Hhds.	Brooklyn Inspection. Hhds.	Jersey City Inspection. Hhds.	Total. Hhds.
Stock April 1, 1873	1,412	2,731	6,254	10,397
Received since	1,559	2,095	2,874	6,528
Total	2,971	4,826	9,128	16,925
Delivered since	386	933	1,716	3,035
Stock May 1, 1873	2,605	3,893	7,412	13,890
Same time 1872				10,871

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in April.

	Havana. Bales.	Yara. Bales.
Stock April 1, 1873	33,821	4,179
Received since	8,830	12
Total	42,651	4,191
Sales and reshipments to April 30, 1873	5,633	218
Stock May 1, 1873	37,018	3,973
Stock May 1, 1872	18,784	2,488

We are indebted to Messrs. J. S. Gans & Son for the foregoing statistics of the Tobacco trade of the port.

WHISKY—Advanced to 92c. Sales, 350 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Grain room has been in fair demand, and rates have been quoted rather firmer. Other kinds of Produce have been offered moderately at irregular figures. A restricted business has been noted in the chartering line, with rates quoted about as before. Vessels for the Petroleum trade in limited request.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been by sail, about 100 tons Oilcake to complete cargo, at [illegible] ⅌ ton; 170 boxes Bacon and 20 tons Measurement Goods on private terms; and, by steam, 700 bales Cotton at [illegible], as it runs, and [illegible] for compressed and uncompressed; 40,000 bushels Grain at [illegible]; 500 boxes Bacon, mostly at 40s.; 1,000 tcs. Lard at 3 s.; 50 tons Bone-dust at 27s. 6d.; 10 tons Shoe-pegs at 20s.; 25 tons Maple at 30s.; 20 tcs. Virginia Tobacco at 22s. 6d. Also a British ship, 941 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, on the basis of 105s.; a British bark, 527 tons, with do., from New River, at 107s. 6d.; a British brig, 294 tons, with Cotton and Sugar, reported from Bahia, at 4d. and 40s. ....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 700 bbls. Resin at 3s 6d. ⅌ 280 lbs., and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 9[illegible]d. ⅌ bushel; 300 bales Hops at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 100 tcs. Beef at 5s. ⅌ tierce; 25 bales sarsaparilla at ¼d. ⅌ lb., with small lots of Bacon, Bees-wax, &c., at [illegible]; and Whale-oil at 50s.... For Bristol, by steam, 25 tons Tallow at 40s.... For the British Channel and orders, a British bark, 377 tons, with Sugar, reported from Batavia, at 62s. 6d., and an Italian bark, 467 tons, a British bark, 319 tons, four a British brigs, 214, 278, 260, and 170 tons, a British schooner, 224 tons, and two German schooners, 199 and 157 tons, reported, with Sugar, from Bahia, within the range of from 31s. to 34s. 6d.... For Bristol Channel, (excluding Gloucester, Swansea, and Bristol,) a British ship, with Deals reported from St. John, at 105s.... For Belfast, a British bark, 348 tons, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ quarter.... For Dublin, a British ship, 875 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 103s.... For Cork and orders, an American ship, 1,150 tons, a British ship, 971 tons, and a British bark, 435 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... The Norwegian bark, 404 tons, reported in our last, with Refined Oil, or Naphtha, for Havre, gets Naphtha at the quoted rate of 7s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.... For Antwerp, by sail, 200 tcs. Lard, and 100 boxes Bacon, at 37s. 6d.; 200 tons Measurement Goods at 22s. 6d.; 80 hhds. Tobacco at 47s. 6d.... For Bremen, a German ship, 770 tons, with about 5,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.... For Hamburg, by steam, 2,000 bags Coffee, 150 tcs. Lard, 235 boxes Bacon, 100 bbls. Beef, 100 bbls. Apples, and 4,450 pkgs. Merchandise, at the market rates.... For Genoa, by sail, 80 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms.... For Barbados, a British brig, about 230 tons, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Hong Kong, a British ship, 500 tons, with Lumber, reported from Buzzard Inlet, on private terms.... For Matanzas, a brig, 218 tons, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $10 25, gold.... For the north side of Cuba, a brig, 124 tons, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $10 50, gold.... For the United States, direct, north of Hatteras, a brig, with Sugar.... For New-York, four schooners, with Shooks, reported from Bahia at 3s.... reported from St. John, at [illegible]; and a Swedish brig, 244 tons, with Coffee, reported from Padang, at 80s.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, May 1—P. M.

The First of May Schedule of the Public Debt of the United States is telegraphed this Afternoon as showing a reduction in April on the Principal of the Debt of $2,247,485. This raises the whole sum of payments on the Principal of the Debt, since March 4, 1869, when the present Administration of the Finances of the Government came into control, of $371,974,094. And a reduction of the Yearly Gold Interest charge on the Public Debt of $23,502,195, or from $124,255,350, on the 4th of March, 1869, to $100,753,155 per annum, on the 1st of May, 1873. The reduction in the Currency Interest on the Treasury Circulation, in the same period, is from $2,134,200 in March, 1869, to $453,570 in May, 1873. The following are the totals of the present Public Debt of the United States, as compared with March 4, 1869:

	March 4, 1869.	May 1, 1873.
Funded (Gold) Stocks	$2,107,846,150	$1,748,305,950
Treasury Circulation, net	417,617,100	405,183,206
Total Debt	$2,525,463,250	$2,153,489,156

In the process of reducing the Funded (Gold) Debt of the United States, $371,974,094, the sum of Gold Coin in the Treasury, since March 4, 1869, has been reduced from $96,744,261 to $76,976,440 on 1st of May, 1873.

The sales of Gold to-day advanced early to 117½@117⅞ ℔ cent., but after the Treasury award of $1,000,000 at 117.14@117.27 ℔ cent., the price in the open market fell back to 117⅛@117¼ ℔ cent. The Exchange on London ranged 108⅜@108½ ℔ cent., with irregular sales at or within this quotation. The dearness of Money continues to affect the trade demand for Bills.

Money was again dear to the Stock Exchange, and the consideration for carrying over the speculative Stocks advanced to ⅛@3-16 of one ℔ cent. for the day. Other loans on established Dividend-paying Stocks and Bonds were made at 7 ℔ cent. Gold Interest.

The total amount of Gold bid for at the Treasury to-day is $3,915,000.

The suspension of payments by a very respectable Stock Exchange firm was announced this morning, but on later information it was found that the liabilities of the concern on outstanding Stock contracts were so inconsiderable as to neutralize the first effect upon prices.

The fluctuations on the Share speculation to-day were less striking than for several days past. There was some weakness about noon on reports of failures among the Brokers, but after the inconsiderable sums ascertained to be involved the market appeared to strengthen even on the increased cost of carrying over Stocks. And at 4 o'clock P. M., on the close of the Exchange, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

Closing Quotations—MAY 1.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	116¼	115*
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	120½	117⅞*
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅞	119⅞
American Gold	117⅞	116⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108¼	108½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100½	100½
Chicago and Rock Island	108½	107⅞
Pacific Mail	57	56⅞
St. Paul Preferred	73	72⅞
St. Paul Common	57½	57½
Ohio and Mississippi	43½	42½
Western Union Telegraph	84½	84⅞
Erie	64½	64½
Union Pacific	31½	30½
Lake Shore	91½	91½
C., C., and Indiana Central	37⅞	36½
Toledo and Wabash	69⅞	69½
Harlem	125	125
North-west	80⅞	80

*Ex May Interest.

The Share speculation was not very brilliant at the close. The price of Money, ⅛ ℔ cent. a day, was not without its depressing influence.

The Gold speculation was weaker at the close, 116⅞@116½ ℔ cent., notwithstanding sensational rumors, fabricated in Washington, adverse to the operations of the Syndicate. On this point, as affecting the Gold balances in the Treasury, we have to repeat that every dollar of Gold required to pay the $50,000,000 U. S. 5-20s called in for redemption, June 1, will be supplied by the Syndicate. The recall of Treasury Officials from London, rumored in the same connection, we have reason to believe wholly sensational. The Gold speculators had best turn their attention to some other and more plausible means of bolstering their market against low rates of Exchange. It is possible that Gold may go up this Summer, but not on such gross misrepresentations of the Syndicate as were put afloat this Afternoon.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 1, 1873.

Gold receipts	$860,106 28
Gold payments	530,708 67
Gold balance	42,831,656 94
Currency receipts	726,193 58
Currency payments	490,387 33
Currency balance	18,837,914 60
Customs	420,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows. The Coupon 5-20s, May and November, of 1862, 1864, and 1865 are now all quoted Ex-Coupon, paid to-day:

6 ℔ cent. reg., '81	117¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	117¾
6 ℔ cent. coup., '81	120⅛	5-20 reg., '67	117⅛
5-20 reg., '62	115	5-20 coup., '67	119⅞
5-20 coup., '62	115	5-20 reg., '68	117⅜
5-20 reg., '64	115	5-20 coup., '68	118⅞
5-20 coup., '64	115	10-40 reg.	111¼
5-20 reg., '65	115	10-40 coup.	113⅞
5-20 coup., '65	117⅞	5s, coup., '81	115
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	117⅞	6s, Currency	115

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97½	..
City 6s, new	101⅜	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	119⅞	120
Pennsylvania Central	57	about
Reading	116	..
Lehigh Valley	60	61⅞
Catawissa Preferred	45	45⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	26	26⅞
Northern Central	37⅜	37⅞
Lehigh Navigation	40⅜	40⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93⅞

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company today declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable May 30, at the Office in Philadelphia.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

Comments having appeared in morning papers reflecting on the solvency of the MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, the Clearing-house Committee have, at the request of the officers of the Bank, made an examination into its condition, at the close of business this day, with the following result, viz.:

Bills discounted, estimated value		$916,903 46
Loans, estimated value		130,250 00
Chesapeake and Ohio bonds, estimated value		12,750 00
Real estate, estimated value		9,792 12
Specie	$18,418 00	
Legal-tender notes	80,956 57	
Checks on City banks in exchanges	143,929,65—	243,304 22
Due from banks		24,396 07
Total		$1,337,395 88
Liabilities, other than capital, viz.:		
Deposits		$909,330 12

F. D. TAPPAN, Chairman.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1873.

The present high price of Government Securities is increasing the demand for first-class Railroad Bonds; and as the amounts now offering are comparatively small, it is reasonable to suppose the present difference of from TWENTY to THIRTY per cent. cannot be obtained for any great length of time. Government Bonds are higher now than for several years past. A "Five-twenty" Bond at 120, paying six per cent. on the par value, yields but a small income on its market price, and if an entirely safe investment can be obtained with a difference of 200 to 300 dollars on each 1,000, it is largely to the interest of the holders to make the exchange.

We are recommending the following for such Exchanges or for new investments—all of them payable in gold, principal and interest:

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENTS at 88 and accrued interest, interest payable May and November; these bonds are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000. The road, 420 miles in length, is now completed, and the business offering is very large, and increasing daily.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENTS at the market price, which is to-day 95, flat. These bonds are of $1,000 each; interest payable January and July. This road having been consolidated with the great CENTRAL PACIFIC, and payment of its bonds, principal and interest, assumed by them, we see no good reason why they should not soon approximate in price to Central Pacifics—now 103, and becoming very scarce in the market.

Also, the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENTS, interest payable January and July, secured by a First Mortgage on the Extension to deep water on Chesapeake Bay, on the proposed Kanawha River Branch, and on the Great Bridge to be built over the Ohio River at Huntington, and a Second Mortgage on the Main Line, with all its equipments, depots, &c.

Only **$3,000,000** of these Bonds will be offered for sale at present. Price **90** and accrued interest.

We consider them amply secured, and a very desirable investment. The proceeds will be used in adding largely to the present equipment, and in extending to deep water on the Chesapeake Bay, where the largest steamers in the world can load and unload alongside the cars.

The amount of money to be invested within the next few months will be very large; the Government disbursement alone for the next three months will reach $100,000,000, and the May and July dividends of the banks, railroads, and other corporations as much more.

We continue to deal in Government and Central Pacific Bonds, receive deposits on which we allow interest, make collections, execute orders at the Stock Exchange for cash, and conduct a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

ELIZABETH CITY BONDS.

The City of Elizabeth are paying THIS DAY, at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $100,000 of maturing debt.

Any parties who wish to invest in Elizabeth City Bonds, due in five to ten years, can do so with the subscriber, dealer in Elizabeth City Bonds.

AARON G. CRANE, No. 33 Cedar-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

The NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD 7-30 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, which we recommend as a profitable and well-secured investment, bear 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, and have the following elements of security, viz.:

1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation.

2. They are a first mortgage on the road, its equipments, rights and franchises.

3. They are a first lien on its net earnings.

4. There is pledged, in addition, for the payment of principal and interest, a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories traversed. The Company is already entitled to nearly 10,000,000 acres of its grant, and its land sales thus far have realized $5 66 per acre.

With nearly 500 miles of the road completed and in operation, the earnings for 1873 will be large.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics on most favorable terms.

Jay Cooke & Co.,

No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances. Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 74 cars reported to arrive, 1,292 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,908, or 524 cars, against 467 cars for the same time last week; market dull; but few Eastern buyers in attendance; trade confined to country dealers; about 800 head were disposed of; sales, 448 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,069 to 1,320 ℔s., at $5 45@$6 50; 116 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,000 to 1,183 ℔s., at $5 50@$5 90; 58 Michigan stockers, ranging from 904 to 977 ℔s., at $3 25@$5 30; 14 Michigan Oxen, averaging 1,620 ℔s., at $5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,400 head, against 12,200 head for the same time last week; market heavy, at $5 50@$6 50 for Western Wooled, and $4 50@$5 50 for Western Clipped Sheep; sales, 576 Ohio Clipped Sheep, ranging from 80 to 98 ℔s., at $4 50@$5 62½; 770 Michigan Wooled Sheep, ranging from 84 to 103 ℔s., at $6 25@$7 20; 183 Michigan Clipped Sheep, averaging 80 ℔s., at $4 40; 148 Illinois Wooled Sheep, averaging 96 ℔s., at $6 50; 290 Ohio Lambs, averaging 58 ℔s., at $6 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 6,200 head, against 14,400 for the same time last week; market flat; buyers hauling off; not sufficient sales to make a quotable market; prices nominally $5 25@$5 50.

ALBANY, May 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,380 head of good average quality; the sales effected show a decline of ¼c.@⅜c. ℔ ℔; the indications are that the supply will be largely in excess of the demand; range from 5c.@6¾c. Sheep—Receipts, 2,600 head, with no demand for them; what few sales were made were at a decline of ¼c. ℔ ℔; the highest price realized was 7¼c. Veal Calves very dull and in large supply; sales were made at 5¼c.@6¼c. ℔ ℔. for good to heavy. Milch Cows quiet at last week's prices.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened moderately active, but lower; closed quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 23¼, regular cash or seller May; $1 26¼@$1 26¾, seller June; No. 3 Spring, $1 15@$1 15½; Rejected, 98c. bid; no sales. Corn in fair demand and lower, closing rather weak; No. 2 Mixed, 37¼c. cash or seller May; 40c.@40¼c., seller June; Rejected, 34c. Oats in fair demand and advanced, closing quiet and a shade off from the best prices of the day; No. 2, 30½c. regular cash; 30¼c.@31c., seller May; 33¼c., seller June; Rejected, 29c.@30c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 69c.@69½c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, regular, 71½c.; fresh, 78c.@80c. Pork irregular, closing quiet and lower; seller June, $18 50@$18 75, closing at $18 50. Lard quiet and a shade lower; closed $9 20 June. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firm; sales of Short-rib Middles, loose, at 8¼c. Bacon steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 87c.; offerings very light. Receipts—7,500 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat; 19,000 bushels Corn, 56,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 231,000 bushels Corn, 65,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Flour firmer and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; only sample lots sold. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 36¼c., on the track; 45c.@46c., sacked. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 31c., on the track; 36c., sacked; 32c., seller May; 33¼c., seller June; 35¼c., seller July. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, 87c. Rye—No sales. Whisky firm at 87c. Pork quiet; only a limited jobbing demand. Dry-salted Meats nominal; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 9c.@9½c. Bacon strong; some sales at a fraction higher; Shoulders, 8¼c., buyer May and seller June; Clear Sides, 10¾c., seller May; 11c., seller June. Lard nominal. Hogs lower at $4 70@$5 35. Cattle firm; Texans, $2@$5 12½; fair to extra Beeves, $4 25@$7. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 75@$8 25; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat steady; sales confined to small lots; quoted, Western Spring, on track, $1 50; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 52@$1 55; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 45; White Canada, $1 75@$1 90; White Michigan, $1 80@$1 90. Corn—None on market; 60c. offered. Oats quiet; sales, 800 bushels Western Mixed, in lots, at 45c.; 1,500 bushels Western Mixed, in store, at 44c. Barley steady; sales, 1,400 bushels Western Mixed at 81c.; quoted, Canada, 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; two-rowed State, 84c.@85c.; four-rowed State, 95c. Rye—Sales nominal at 85c. Barley-malt firm; sales, 4,000 bushels Western at $1 15; quoted, Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye malt held at 95c. The balance of the market is unchanged.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 1.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and higher; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $2 05; Extra White Michigan, $2 05; No. 2 do., $1 83; Amber Michigan, seller June, $1 76; No. 1 Red, $1 80; No. 2 do., $1 73½. Corn a shade better; sales of High Mixed, spot and seller May, 45¼c.; seller June, 46¼c.; seller August, 48½c.; Low Mixed, spot, 45¼c.; seller August, 48c. Oats steady; sales of No. 2 at 39¼c.@39¾c.; Michigan, 40c.; Rejected, 37¼c. Freights—To Oswego, 9c.; to Kingston, 8¼c., for Corn. Receipts—1,600 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 1.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring, $9 75 for Amber Winter, $10 50 for White Winter, $11 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 70, prime White Canada at $2 03½. Corn firm; sales, 2,000 bushels Western at 60¼c.; 1 car Western at 60c. Barley quiet; Upiake Canada held at $1 08. Corn-meal, $1 30 for bolted, and $1 25 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Ship-stuffs, $22; Middlings, $23, ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 6c.; to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c. Receipts, by lake—110,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 20,500 bushels Barley, 4,200 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Peas, 1,570,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—Flour firm at $7 50@$7 75. Wheat firm, held at $1 70. Corn firm at 44c. Rye firm at 80c. Oats firm at 42c.@48c. Barley firm and unchanged. Butter in fair demand, and firm for choice. Provisions firmer and more active. Pork nominally at $18 50. Lard firmer; Steam, 9c., generally held at 9½c.; Kettle, 9¾c.; jobbing sales at 9¾c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.; closing with increased firmness. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 7⅞c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c. Whisky steady at 86c.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—Flour unchanged, quiet, and steady. Wheat quiet, but firm; choice White and Amber, $2 10@$2 15; fair to prime Winter, $1 90@$2 05; good to prime Red, $1 95@$2 07; common to fair do., $1 75@$1 90. Corn quiet; Southern White, 68c.; do. Yellow, 64c.; Mixed Western, on the spot, nominal; for future delivery active; May, 64c. Oats firm; Southern, 52c.@54c.; Mixed Western, 49c.@50c.; White do., 52c.@53c. Rye quiet at 85c.@95c. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull, but nominally unchanged. Western Butter weak; receipts heavy; choice Tub, 33c.@35c. Whisky, 90¼c.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn firm at 54c.@57c. for Mixed and White, sacked. Oats steady at 42c.@45c., sacked. Rye 80c. on arrival. Provisions in fair demand and firm. Pork held at $18 50@$19. Bacon—Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10½c., packed. Lard firm; tierces, 9¼c.; 10c.; kegs, 10¼c.@11c.; Steam, 9c. Hams—Sugar-cured and fancy, 14c.@14½c.; plain, 13c.@13½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 9¼c.@9½c., loose; ½c. higher packed; small orders, ¼c.@½c. higher. Whisky firm at 87c.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 38 for No. 1; $1 27 for No. 2. Oats steady at 30¼c. for No. 2. Corn firm, and in fair demand demand at 41¼c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 69c. for No. 1. Barley firm, and in fair demand at 88c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 12c.; to Oswego, 16c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour and 48,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour and 44,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, May 1.—Wheat steady; $1 98 bid for Extra White; No. 1 White, $1 88; Amber Michigan, $1 73. Corn quiet and unchanged at 47c.@47¼c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Freights, to Oswego, 10c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour and 9,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour and 17,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, May 1.—Flour quiet at $5@$10. Corn dull at 57c.@58c. Oats firm and scarce at 45c. Bacon dull and lower; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Sides, 10c.@10½c. Lard quiet at 9¼c.@10¼c. Pork firm and scarce at $19 50.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—Wheat in good milling request; sales one car No. 3 Amber Illinois at $1 77. Rye, Corn, and Barley quiet. Oats steady but dull; sales of a small lot White State at 56c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 1.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 46c. Rosin dull; $2 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $3 for Hard, $3 25 for Yellow Dip, $3 50 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $3.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Petroleum steady, with a good demand.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Petroleum firm; Refined, 19¾c.@20c.; Crude, 14c. Flour—Medium and low grades dull and declining; Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; Extras, $5 75@$6 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra, $8 25@$9. Wheat firmer and higher; Red, $2; Amber, $2 05; White Spring, $1 97. Rye steady at 85c.@88c. Corn active; Yellow, 63c.@64c.; Mixed, 64c. Oats active; White, 51c.@52c.; Mixed, 47c.@50c. Sugar weak; fair to good refining Cuba, 7⅜c.@7¾c. Molasses dull; Cuba, 31c. Whisky, 93c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 1.—Cotton in fair demand and easier, but not quotably lower; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 371 bales; gross, 784 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,739 bales; to the Continent, 4,992 bales; coastwise, 504 bales; sales to-day, 1,000 bales; last evening, 12,000 bales; stock, 144,528 bales.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—Cotton dull; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 127 bales; gross receipts, 850 bales; exports, coastwise, 65 bales; sales, 290 bales; stock, 8,850 bales.

GALVESTON, May 1.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary nominally 15c.; net receipts, 435 bales; exports coastwise, 934 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 50,511 bales.

MOBILE, May 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; net receipts, 572 bales; exports, coastwise, 362 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 33,308 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 1.—Cotton weak; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 755 bales; exports, coastwise, 632 bales; sales, 661 bales; stock, 33,893 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 1.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales at 18¾c.; net receipts, 498 bales; exports, coastwise, 540 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 22,744 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 1.—To-day being the regular settling day of the Bank of England, there will be no transactions at the Stock Exchange.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £55,000 during the past week.

FRANKFORT, May 1.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 95⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, May 1.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 3,060,000f. during the past week.

A. M.—Rentes opened at 54f. 10c.

3 P. M.—Rentes, 54f.

LIVERPOOL, May 1—11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened heavy; Middling Uplands, 9d.@9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans, March and April, at 9 1-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull, but quotations are unchanged. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, March and April, at 9 1-16d.; from New-Orleans, April and May, at 9¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 71s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

3½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer; Middling Uplands, 9d.@9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Arrivals firmer; prices have advanced ⅛d. Of the sales to-day, 8,600 bales were American.

ANTWERP, May 1.—Petroleum, 42½f. for fine Pale American.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 41s. ℔ cwt.; common Rosin, 8s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, May 1—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 43s.@43s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

HAVANA, April 29.—Exchange firmer; on United States, 60 days, in currency, 7¼@7¾ ℔ cent. premium; short sight, 10@12 per cent. premium; 60 days in gold, 24½@25 ℔ cent. premium; on London, 38 ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, 21½@22 ℔ cent. premium; Spanish Gold, 18 ℔ cent. premium.

The Board of Excise—The Receipts for Last Year.

The Board of Excise, consisting of Messrs. John H. Williams, David V. Freeman, and Martin Nachtman, went formally out of existence yesterday. The new commissioners, Messrs. D. D. T. Marshall, J. L. Stewart, and J. R. Voorhis, recently appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, will meet on Monday next and organize for the proper transaction of the business of the board. In the meantime no licenses will be granted. The old board have turned over all the books, papers, &c., to the new commissioners, and have taken leave of the office, and the new board is in possession.

The following figures are taken from the report of the commission for the year from the 1st of May, 1872, to April 30, 1873:

Whole number of licenses granted during that period 8,061.

Amount received for license fees as follows:	
13 first-grade licenses at $150 each	$1,950 00
50 second-grade licenses at $100 each	5,000 00
6,967 third-grade licenses at $50 each	347,850 00
1,053 fourth-grade licenses at $30	31,590 00
Amount received for altered licenses	185 35
Amount received for penalties	150 00
Total receipts	$386,725 35
Amount disbursed by salaries	2,588 85
Balance to the credit of the Commissioners in the hands of the Controller	6,085 93
Deduct amount of 10 per cent. for clerk hire, salaries, and contingent expenses	38,672 53
Amount to the credit of the Board of Excise	$348,052 82

The Brooklyn Health Board.

The Mayor, Controller, and Auditor met yesterday to appoint two Health Commissioners. The Mayor nominated Dr. Otterson; the Auditor, Dr. J. T. Conkling, and the Controller, Dr. Crane. Neither the Auditor nor the Controller would yield, and the Mayor not being ready to vote with either, the meeting was adjourned to to-morrow. Dr. Crane was Commissioner, and Dr. Conkling Superintendent, under the old Metropolitan Health Board. Both are Republicans. Dr. Hutchinson is the choice of Senator Perry, and the Auditor stated yesterday that at a Republican caucus Drs. Conkling and Hutchinson were chosen. The board will be composed of two doctors and Gen. Jourdan, President of the Police Commissioners. When elected, the board will appoint a Sanitary Superintendent, for which office Dr. Watt, Assemblyman, is a candidate.

The New Steam-Ship Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania, the pioneer of the new State line of steam-ships between Brooklyn and Glasgow, arrived yesterday, and hauled into Martin's Docks, bringing eighty passengers and 1,200 tons of cargo. The Pennsylvania left Glasgow on Friday, April 18. Her officers are, Captain, A. G. Brace; First Officer, White; Second Officer, Knight; Chief-Engineer, Donald McDonald; Surgeon, Dr. Hammond. The vessel is 2,500 tons, builders' measurement.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW York.—CHARLES FECHTER against WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 262 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 29, 1873. HALL & BLANDY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 262 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1873.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1873.

HALL & BLANDY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, ap25-law6wF* No. 262 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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WANTED—PRACTICAL LANDSCAPE GARdener, married or single; if married, wife to cook, wash, and iron; must be able to lay out a new place tastefully. Address with terms, &c., N. B. LANDSCAPE, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROtestant cook, washer and ironer; German preferred. Apply with City reference, at No. 235 West 53d-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, A good cook; must also be a good washer and ironer; the best of City references will be required. Apply at No. 161 West 44th-st.

WANTED.—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK and make herself generally useful. Apply at 261 Gates-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN to wait on young girls and sew. Apply at No. 1 West 19th-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress and chamber-maid. Inquire from 10 to 2 o'clock at No. 323 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—ALL parties wanting help, and all help wanting situations, call immediately; professed, Protestant, and other cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, general houseworkers, &c., all nations.

ATTENTION.—LADIES, YOU WOULD DO well by calling at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., (over drug-store,) for German, French, and Irish help; references thoroughly investigated.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—By two girls, to go together; one as chamber-maid and waitress, or to take care of children; the other as cook, washer, and ironer, in a small family; excellent City references. Call at No. 808 2d-av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—PROTESTANT, IS AN excellent laundress as well, and highly recommended to me by her late employer, one of my patrons; will go to the country; aged twenty-five; wages, $16. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHing.—By a Scotch Protestant, a very neat girl, a thorough first-class chamber-maid and waitress; is a very agreeable person, and can sew beautifully; a good house servant in every respect. Apply at No. 621 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat girl, or would do the fine washing; is thoroughly a first-class person; fully competent to discharge either of the above duties very satisfactorily; has best City references. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has two years' City reference from last employer. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMan (Protestant) as chamber-maid in a private family; would assist with washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 139 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant chamber-maid who has good references; prefers the country; Riverdale, or any place on the Hudson, or Newport. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat and respectable young Swedish girl, in a private family; has the best of references; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, and do fine washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 454 West 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid; will assist in washing or waiting; City or country; is neat and reliable; has the best City reference. Call at 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT chamber-maid, who thoroughly understands her business, and is as good a laundress as a chamber-maid. Can be seen at the French Office, 405 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; City or country; best City reference. Call at 887 9th-av., between 56th and 57th sts., two flights up.

COOK.—PART OF WASHING IN LARGE family, or all the washing in a small family; age thirty-six; wages, $18; has two City references; one of seven years, the other eighteen months; strictly sober, clean, and a competent family cook; country with the family, or City all Summer. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman; highly respectable, and recommended as first-class cook; can do English or French cooking; baking, get up nice dishes, &c.; very best City testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; is neat, tidy, willing and obliging; up the Hudson preferred; best City reference from present employer, who can be seen. Address L. C., Box No. 44 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COOK.—FRENCH, ENGLISH, SPANISH, and American cooking, boning, larding, recherche side dishes, creams, jellies, and pastries; City or country; public or private; satisfactory references to City families. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, washer, and ironer, an excellent bread and biscuit baker; can also do up linen beautifully; City or country; best City reference as to capability, and a good honest servant in every way. Call at French Office, No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, AND Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable young girls in a private family; have good references and understand their work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker of bread and pastry; careful and neat in her kitchen; will assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a very neat and nice-looking young woman; has had three years' experience doing this work, and City references for it; wages, $16. Can be seen Friday, (and if not hired) Saturday, 11 till 3, at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK WITHOUT WASHING.—SUPErior servant; most excellent City reference; lady still in town; country for the Summer; wages $20; makes delicious bread; age thirty-nine. Aubrey's Select Agency, 437 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

COOK.—ENGLISH PROTESTANT; PUPIL OF Delmonico; French, English, and American cooking for a gentleman's family, in City or country. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHO thoroughly understands her business, as first-class cook; best of City reference given. Call at No. 9 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands the care of milk and butter; best of references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE WOman as cook, and to assist in the washing, where she would have the privilege of her little girl being with her. Call at her present employer's, No. 6 East 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; an excellent bread and biscuit baker; would go as laundress; no objection to the country; ten years' reference. Call at No. 280 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as cook in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 256 West 35th-st., second floor, back room.

COOK, &c.—IN THE COUNTRY OR CITY, by a Protestant cook, washer, and ironer; she is a good bread-maker, and understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable girls, one as cook and will assist with washing; one as chamber-maid or waitress; wish to go together; excellent references. Call at 54 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a respectable girl to cook, wash, and iron; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 322 East 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS GOOD cook in a private family; City or country; excellent reference. Apply at No. 127 West 31st-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND baker; will do the coarse washing; three and a half years of best City references from last place. Call at No. 157 West 30th-st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN A private family; excellent baker; will do the coarse washing; no objection to the country with a family; best City reference. Apply at No. 747½ 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, to go a short distance in the country; would prefer going up the Hudson; good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 25th-st.; ring bell No. 8.

COOK, COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer, or to assist in washing, by a Scotch Protestant woman; country or City; very respectable; good cook and baker; good testimonials. Call at 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class cook in a private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 33d-st.

DAYS' WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman; one thoroughly understanding house cleaning. Call at No. 218 West 29th-st., rear house, second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG GIRL who understands dress-making and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; solicits a few engagements by the day; can come well recommended. Call at No. 354 West 43d-st.

FRENCH NURSE.—BY A TIDY YOUNG woman, as nurse and maid; is a first-rate seamstress, and a good hair-dresser; is perfectly obliging and willing. Call at No. 621 6th-av., French and German Bureau.

FIRST-CLASS HELP, MALE AND FEMALE, waiting engagements at Norton's, No. 3 Whitehall-st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A neat and respectable girl, in a private family; is willing and obliging; a good cook, and thorough laundress; has good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av., on short notice.

HOUSE-WORK.—FOR TWO WELSH Protestant young women, (sisters,) together or separate; country or City; will do any work in the house separate, waiting, chamber-work, and washing; excellent laundress; very neat, tidy, and efficient; very best City references; can see the lady. At No. 335 4th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—$12; CITY PREFERRED, or with a family in the country (near by) who returns in Fall. This office seldom has this class of help, but this girl will be vouched for; she is respectably connected. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS widow woman, in a family; City or country references. Apply at No. 190 East 88th-st., in the front house.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl, to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, to do general house-work; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 33 3d-av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young well-educated lady as lady's maid and seamstress, or to take entire care of children and their wardrobe; would be willing to instruct them in the German language; no objection to travel; City reference. Call or address Miss M. K., No. 73 Henry-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERson as lady's maid or first-class infant's nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit; is accustomed to traveling; can speak French and English; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 421 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG NORWEgian girl as maid and seamstress, and will make herself useful to any lady or ladies with whom she may serve. Can be seen at her present employer's. Call or address at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NICE SCOTCH maid, speaking French; for City or country, or will travel to Europe or elsewhere. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; one who understands French fluting, shirt polishing, and all kinds of fineries; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 256 West 35th-st., second floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, as first-class laundress; can do up ladies' dresses handsomely; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 108½ East 9th-st., (St. Mark's place,) fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE laundress, who can give excellent references as regards character, capabilities, &c., desires a situation. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS laundress; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 497 7th-av., corner of 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, and to assist with chamber-work; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. No. 220 West 17th-st., rear.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE of intelligence to an invalid lady; is kind and patient in sickness; has twelve years experience; is now disengaged; will take charge of house-keeping if required; the best testimonials. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent Scotch Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; can bring up a child on the bottle; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 139 West 28th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very tidy young German girl, who is desirous of being useful in a family; is kind and affectionate to children; well recommended; has no objections to country. Call at 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A NICE, TIDY, GERMAN girl; is a good sewer; will assist or do chamber-work; City or country; is very highly recommended by her last employer. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SICK-NURSE; testimonials from first-class families and medical gentlemen; would take charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle. Call at No. 240 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS nurse; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; satisfactory City reference. Call at No. 208 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS competent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of baby and wait on a lady; country preferred. Call two days at No. 133 West 19th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent young Scotch girl, as nurse and seamstress; expert operator; City or country; best City reference. Call at 301 West 17th-st., corner 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as nurse and to do light work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, AS CHILD'S NURSE, for a good, reliable girl. Call at No. 73 Madison-av., between 10 and 12 A. M.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, sixteen years old, as nurse, chamber or light house-work. Call at No. 287 Bowery.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; one who can cut and fit children's clothes and operate on different machines; will see to children and do light chamber work; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room 2.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress and to assist with children, or would wait on a lady; fully competent. Call at No. 6 West 39th-st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COLORED WOMAN to do plain sewing and dress-making; best City references. Call at No. 212 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT American woman as seamstress and to take care of children. Inquire at 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID—A well-recommended servant, sent to this office by her late employer, who speaks highly of her capability and character; City or country for Summer; wages $16. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., below 27th-st., up-stairs.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, No. 134 Bowery, between Broome and Grand sts., furnishes employers promptly with clerks, copyists, cooks, coachmen, farmers, gardeners, laborers, mechanics, office boys, and all kinds of male labor, free of charge to employer or employe. Men forwarded to the country, on receipt of fare. Address personally, or by letter, (with stamp inclosed.) W. B. CHURCHILL. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch, Y. M. C. A.

BAR-TENDER.—BY A MAN STRICTLY temperate, in a country hotel; has been five years in one house; salary not so much an object as a healthy locality. For particulars, call at Kling & Co.'s, wine-room, No. 83 Liberty-st., until May 15.

BAR-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED bar-keeper; best City references as to honesty and capability; no objections to the country. Address George, No. 224 West 11th-st., rear house.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—HOUSE-work or Cook and laundress.—By a very respectable man and wife; no incumbrance; good recommendations; the husband is a good groom and driver, can milk, tend garden, plow, keep walks and lawn in order, &c.; the wife is a good cook and laundress, and can do all branches of house-work. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK AND LAUNdress, Together or Separate.—By a man and wife, aged twenty-nine years, with no incumbrance; is a good driver and groom; will milk and care of cow, assist in garden, &c., if required; wife can do all kinds of cooking, and is a first-class laundress; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR his coachman; City or country; sober, industrious young man, single; an experienced groom; safe, accustomed City driver; perfectly understands taking care of horses, harness, carriages; understands gardening; can milk. Address Gorden, Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN thoroughly acquainted with horses and carriages in the proper manner; careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; best reference as to capability and good conduct. A gentleman wishing a trustworthy man will call or address J. W., J. Brewster & Co., corner 27th-st. and 5th-av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR his coachman; is an excellent groom, careful driver; strictly sober; would like place where he could remain; Protestant; will be well recommended. Call on or address Coachman, No. 119 West 23d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINgle, industrious man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; safe and experienced driver; understands gardening; six years' best reference; City or country. Address E. M., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE North of Ireland young man, in City or country; is a careful driver, and a thorough groom; strictly temperate and steady in his habits, also willing and obliging; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING to Europe, for his coachman, whom he can recommend to any gentleman who may be in need of his services as to sobriety and capability. Call or address W. H., Nos. 128 and 130 West 31st-st., or Grand Hotel, Room No. 136.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; trustworthy, faithful, sober, industrious; excellent driver; married; wife to do plain sewing, for a family on machine. Address William, No. 181 Front-st., employer's office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a single man; has had many years' practical experience; of sober, quiet, industrious habits; willing and obliging; four years' first-class references from last employer. Address J. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT, RELIable man; first-class groom; careful City driver; strictly temperate; six years' unexceptionable City references. Call on or address J. Q., No. 45 West 30th-st., at the feed-store.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MARried man, without incumbrance; is strictly honest and sober; understands his business thoroughly; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer. Address W. M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE FIRST-class man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; an excellent groom and careful driver; strictly temperate; good City reference. Address R. B., No. 100 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNderstands his business; sober, and attentive to his employer in every respect; careful driver; best reference from last place. Address J. M., at M. A. Coleman's, No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, as coachman; understands the proper care of horses and cows; no objections to the country; two years' reference. Address Q. C., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; City or country; will make himself useful; is a thorough groom and a perfect good driver; first-class City reference from former and last employer. Address P. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man who understands the business thoroughly; best City and country references given. Address C. C., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO family; wagon or truck driver; is willing to work; writes a good hand and has good references. Address J. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man (German;) careful City driver; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Address M. H., Coachman, No. 346 West 2d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman of long experience in this City; City or country; satisfactory City reference produced. Address J. B., No. 2 West 30th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; best of City reference. Call or address No. 148 West 10th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINgle Protestant Scotchman; sober and steady, willing and obliging; City or country; highly recommended. Call or address W. S., No. 137 East 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED man as first-class coachman and groom; excellent references. Call or address W. C., No. 110 West 17th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A single man, English, one who thoroughly understands his business in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 29th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS first-class coachman in a private family; ten years' best City reference from last place. Call on or address H. G., No. 783 Broadway, at Gibson's.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT REmoving from the City, desires to procure a place for a first-class colored coachman. Call at No. 40 West 36th-st., or can be seen at No. 19 West 13th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTant man as coachman; first-class City reference. Call or address D. M., No. 21 West 2d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINgle man; has six years' City reference. Address G. H., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a situation for his coachman. Address D. W. R., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN, A FIRST-class cook; good reference; hotel or restaurant; in City or country. Call at No. 104 East 17th-st.

COURIER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks French, German, and English, to travel to Europe with a private family; has traveled all over Europe; best recommendation. Address Courier, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FARM-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, well acquainted with all branches of farm-work, milking, care and drive horses, plowing, &c. Can be seen at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS French gardener, knowing his business in all its branches, in a first-class place; best references. Address John Barrat, care of Mr. W. C. Wilson, Astoria, Long Island.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS groom and coachman; good careful driver; City and country; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference; country preferred. Address S. C. Y., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A thoroughly competent man of long experience and capability; can produce superior City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address A., at Stilling's, No. 144 5th-av.

GROOM, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man as groom or coachman, or would make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Apply to or address for two days A. B., 4 East 31st-st.

JANITOR.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN OF unexceptionable character, referring to two of the best houses in the City, wishes a place as janitor or porter in a bank or banking-house. Address Jamer, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

PORTER, BAR-TENDER, OR WATCHman in hotel, restaurant, or like, in City or country, by a respectable temperate man with good recommendations; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG DANE WHO speaks English and German; has been in this country some years; refers to A. W. Sexton, No. 1 Bond-st.

REPORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF literary taste, a position on a newspaper as reporter or proof-reader; can come highly recommended; salary no object. Address VAN, 80 West 28th-st.

TRAVELING SERVANT AND Courier.—Speaks four languages; would take care of a family or an invalid gentleman; knows Europe well; good sailor; respectable; good appearance; unexceptionable reference. Address letter to J. M., care of Father Bové, Fifth-street Hospital, between Avenues B and C.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT young man, who can milk, work in a garden, and who is willing and obliging; he is a good and careful driver; understands the care of horses and carriages, and can furnish good reference. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE NORwegian Protestant man as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWISS MAN; is an efficient waiter; has the best City references from last employer; speaks English. Call or address No. 67 West 12th-st., French tailor store.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL-TAX PAYERS.

The law of Dec. 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business, A STAMP denoting the payment of said special tax before commencing business.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of law above quoted, are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still or worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Special-tax payers throughout the United States are reminded that they must make application to the Collector (or Deputy Collector) of their respective districts, and procure the proper stamp for the special-tax year, commencing May 1, 1873, without waiting for further notice.

MUNSON H. TREADWELL, Collector Internal Revenue, Second District New-York, No. 365 Canal-st.

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M. FRIEDSAM, Collector Internal Revenue, Third District New-York, No. 9 7th-st., corner of 3d-av.

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CHARLES R. COSTER, Collector Internal Revenue, Eighth District, New-York.

Office, No. 937 Broadway.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Miss Clara Morris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK, LORD DUNDREARY, &c.—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—RUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Mavel, Miss Fanny Beane.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ARBAN NA POGUE—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Nella Pateman.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MONTE CRISTO—Mr. Charles Fechter, Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, Miss Lizzie Price.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ARBAN.—Messrs. Maffit, Bartholomew, Miss Lulu.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FROU-FROU—Miss Agnes Ethel.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MACBYOT'S HIBERNICON—Panorama of Ireland.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including Sunday Edition.....$12

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10

The SUNDAY TIMES, per annum.....2

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, postage extra.....3

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $8 50; Ten copies, per annum, $15 00; Twenty copies, per annum, $28; Thirty copies, per annum, $39, and One Extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $20—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Vienna Exhibition was opened yesterday with imposing ceremonies and the inevitable expenditure of a good deal of stilted rhetoric. "A sublime creation, which has arisen to immortalize the history of culture in Austria," is, even in the original German, a somewhat too grandiloquent way of referring to the latest of World's Fairs. The Exhibition is opened in little more than an official sense. It will take a few weeks to give the show the air of finished magnificence which it will doubtless retain long enough to render it memorable among its four or five memorable predecessors.

Much information of great value to the nation will undoubtedly be gained by the exhaustive investigation proposed by the United States Senate Committee on Transportation and detailed in our Washington dispatches. At a time when the question of the carriage of our inland products to the sea-coast is looming up into national importance, the facts which the committee can, and we presume will, gather, cannot fail to be of great value in their bearing upon a solution of this problem. Commerce goes where it finds cheap channels, and it makes them where it can find none. Hence we have renewed agitation for various canal schemes as a result of the burdens the railroads have laid upon trade. In gathering all the accessible facts concerning a problem so vexatious and so important as this of transportation, the Senate Committee will do the nation a service it greatly needs.

Having passed the Senate by the decisive vote of twenty-three to four, the canal debt-funding resolution is now out of danger so far as the Legislature is concerned. But if the friends of this measure, which is so essential to the continued prosperity of the State, now cease to urge it upon public attention, its ultimate success is not assured. There is no doubt that a large majority of the people of the State are in favor of making the canals practically free, as the readiest means of retaining the commerce of the West, and a constitutional amendment to secure this end can only fail by reason of the people being ignorant of its tendency. The necessity of low tolls upon the canals has now become most vital in its bearing upon the material interest of New-York, and we hope the question will be agitated until there is fixed in the Constitution, and entirely beyond legislative control, the policy that the canals are never again to be regarded as a source of profit to the State. That being done, we can be reasonably certain of retaining the vast commerce which our canals have brought us.

Senator WOODIN has introduced another supplementary act explaining the charter. This bill specifies the number of officers and men of whom the police force shall be composed, which is well enough, and it also seems to give the police under the new charter all the powers they have heretofore exercised. There is no reason why this Supplementary bill should not be at once passed. We wish we could say as much for the other bill introduced by Senator WOODIN, to which we have referred a little further on.

The figures just presented by the Excise Board show that, during the year ending April 30, no less than 8,061 licenses to sell liquor were issued. This means one drinking-place to every 120 of the population, and the fact is sufficiently suggestive to demand the earnest attention of social reformers. There is no doubt whatever that much of our lawlessness and poverty proceeds from this liquor traffic, and it is incumbent upon the new Commissioners to do all that is possible to keep it within proper bounds. Licenses should at least be refused to all disreputable persons, and this alone would close up all the vile concert-saloons by which the City is disgraced. No license for the sale of spirituous liquor should be granted for less than $100, while those for lager-beer only should not be above $50. By this policy we might hope to at least lessen the number of dens where liquor can be procured, and this sensibly decrease the traffic. Nothing is more certain than that no community can afford one liquor-saloon to about every fifty of its adult male population, and whatever means the law gives for lessening an evil so startling as this should be used.

An ingenious gentleman took occasion yesterday to show to what uses the new postal cards can be put by sending upon one of them a letter containing 1,500 words written in phonographic characters. It is not probable this feat will be often repeated, but there is no doubt this new addition to our postal facilities will be of great advantage to the public, and cause a sensible increase in the revenues of the Post-office Department. It will doubtless be used chiefly for communications within cities, and this part of Post-office business will be largely increased, but as the postal cards really give us one cent postage, they are likely to come into general favor as a means of communication between distant points.

Democracy in Kentucky is naturally of the Bourbon order, and we are not surprised, therefore, to find the Democratic State Convention yesterday resolving at great length on the idea that the Union "is composed of coequal sovereign States." Kentucky Democratic resolutions have not improved of late years, nor are they likely to do so. The most tremendous war of modern times was not enough to get the heresy of State rights out of the average Kentucky mind, and we presume that nothing can. The Kentuckian will stand uncovered amid the crash of matter and the wreck of worlds to proclaim that the Union "is composed of coequal sovereign States." As the time has gone by when the delusion can do any harm, and as it serves to amuse the Kentuckian, there is no necessity for any great effort to make him understand the nature of the Government under which he lives.

Enlarged New-York.

The annexation of the southern portion of Westchester County to the City and County of New-York involves, among other things, the following enlargement of this Municipality and the following modifications of our tax-paying power. The part annexed comprises the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, containing a population of about 30,000. According to the report sent to the Constitutional Commission, the bonded indebtedness of West Farms and Morrisania amounts to $1,202,400, or in the ratio of about $40 per head of the population. The debt of New-York represents a burden of about $100 per head of our population. The valuation of real and personal estate in the towns of West Farms and Morrisania amounts to $7,827,860, on which the bonded indebtedness represents a mortgage of about sixteen per cent. The debt of New-York represents a proportion of ten per cent. of our gross valuation. But real estate in New-York is valued, for purposes of taxation, at about sixty per cent. of its market value, while in Westchester the taxable valuation has been equal to only thirty per cent. of the market value, and in some places—West Farms notably—personal property does not appear to have been assessed at all. The New-York Tax Commissioners will, therefore, double, at the very least, the present valuation of the towns we are about to annex, and so reduce their indebtedness to the proportion of a mortgage of eight per cent. on their taxable valuation.

After making all due deductions, the bargain remains, of course, a somewhat unequal one. With the exception of its docks, New-York has, in the future, no public works which will tend to materially increase its debt. But over the southern portion of Westchester County local improvements have hardly commenced. There are streets to be graded, avenues to be laid out, a primitive system of drainage to be replaced by something more worthy of a great City, and some comprehensive system of water supply to be carried out. Adjoining property-owners will be assessed for a fair half of such expenditure, but the general body of taxpayers will require to bear the rest. This may appear somewhat of a hardship, but it is a matter in which we have really no choice. The principle of continuing the main avenues of City travel into Westchester County, and of calling upon the New-York taxpayer to bear a share of the burden so incurred, has been recognized for years. It is nearly six years ago since Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, then Controller of the Central Park Board, first directed attention to this subject. In a very able and exhaustive series of communications to the board, Mr. GREEN showed the necessity for dealing, in the interests of both counties, with the questions of bridging and tunneling the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, of improving the navigation of these waters, of laying out streets, avenues, and roads in West Farms and Morrisania, so as to conform to the plan of New-York, and of generally making the needful preparations for the extension of the City over the southern part of Westchester.

These recommendations were followed by legislation which gave the Department of Parks a limited jurisdiction over the territory now about to be annexed. The continuation of the Seventh-avenue by tunnel, and the continuation of the Boulevard by suspension bridge a little above High Bridge, are being prosecuted under the legislation referred to, and in accordance with the suggestions of Controller GREEN. The Annexation bill, which now awaits the Governor's signature, is the legitimate and necessary outcome of the policy indorsed by the Park Board in 1868. The step now taken is defensible on grounds of public utility, and is absolutely demanded by considerations affecting the public health. New-York cannot afford to have growing up parallel to all her streets above One Hundred and Thirtieth, and all but touching the long, irregular line of her northern boundary, a dense population whose interests would be intrusted to some half dozen sets of petty politicians, whose sanitary requirements would be grossly neglected, and whose residences would be so distributed as to become an unsightly excrescence upon the general plan of the City. We could not afford to have Morrisania become a nest of fever and the point of departure of our future epidemics, any more than we could tolerate our great avenues and boulevards being reduced to so many blind alleys after they had reached the narrow strip of water separating us from the main land. Annexation would have been forced upon us some day, and every consideration of enlightened policy and wise economy justifies the steps already taken with a view to annexation, as well as its definite completion now.

For political purposes, the territory annexed will continue to form part of the First Assembly District of Westchester County, and part of the Ninth Senate District, the Second Judicial District, and the Eleventh Congressional District of the State. Morrisania becomes the Twenty-third Ward of New-York, and West Farms and King's Bridge unite to form a new Twenty-fourth Ward. The territory annexed becomes the Eighth School District, the Sixth Police Justice's District, and the Tenth Judicial District of the City. The bill gives the two new wards no rights, so far as we can perceive, over the Croton supply, but, if these naturally accrue under the general law, the sooner some special provision is made about this matter the better. Controller GREEN has recorded his conviction that the Bronx and Saw-Mill Rivers could be made to yield water enough for the wants of the district now annexed, and a careful calculation made by the present Engineer of the Department of Parks gives a possible water supply from local sources to the southern part of Westchester County of about 60,000,000 of gallons per diem. As New-York contrives to get along with an average of about 80,000,000 of gallons, there should be no necessity, even were it admissible, for tapping the Croton Aqueduct for the benefit of our new batch of fellow-citizens.

Vienna.

Interesting as the Vienna Exhibition is in itself, it derives additional significance from its importance as a point in history. From the fall of NAPOLEON until the battle of Solferino the most effective obstacle, as far as the power of civil government was concerned, to human progress in Europe, was the Austrian Empire. The power of Spain, which previous to the time of the French revolution had been so long decaying, had been reduced to a nullity by the great events of NAPOLEON'S career. From 1815 to 1859, Vienna was the only point to which the Pope could look for efficient support of his temporal power with all its attendant evils; and the strength of Austria was all that he and the oppressive and miserable Government that owned most of Italy could depend upon to keep the Italian people down. Indeed, more than three-fourths of all Italy was, in many important respects, practically a part of the Austrian Empire. The battle of Solferino completely altered all this; and the succession of events which followed, terminating with the six weeks' war in 1866, left to Austria the alternative between a decay more rapid and scarcely less complete than that of Spain had been, and an entire change in her whole policy in regard to the progress of modern ideas.

Such an alternative as this has been far from rare in the annals of nations, but those annals present few instances of its being so promptly and wisely accepted as in the case before us. The Austria of to-day differs more essentially from the Austria of twenty years ago than France to-day differs from France under LOUIS NAPOLEON, great as the external changes in the latter have been. Among the things which mark the alteration of affairs in Austria few are more prominent than the Vienna Exhibition. Not that a great industrial exhibition would in itself have been impossible, or even out of place, there twenty years ago. But the manner in which the thing has been managed is strikingly unlike what it would have been at that time. There will, for instance, be thousands who will find themselves perfectly welcome this year, who, if the Government were like that of twenty years ago, would, if allowed to come at all, have been most attentively looked after at every step by the police. Visitors might have been invited with much politeness, but they would have been expected to come, if we may use such a metaphor, in political dress-coats. As it is, the variety of political coats assembled will be as great as the variety of literal coats in one of our street-cars going down town at 9 o'clock in the morning.

In some respects the Government of Austria in former years was, notwithstanding its faults, a good one. In the German part of its territory it took a great interest in the welfare of the poorer classes, and made earnest efforts to promote that object. This was, indeed, very much confined to the German portion, for little was done in that way for the Italians and Hungarians. Its ideas of what was best for the laboring people were, it is true, none of the most enlightened; but such as they were, they were honestly and faithfully carried out. Its interest in these classes still continues, and its views in regard to what they need are becoming every day more advanced and liberal. In few countries has the idea ever more rapidly gained ground with the rulers that the mass of the people can do a great many things for themselves which it has been supposed it was necessary for the Government to do for them. There is unquestionably still room for further development of this idea; and in this respect the Vienna Exhibition will, it may confidently be hoped, produce a most happy effect.

The career of FRANCIS JOSEPH has been a very singular one. Most men, whether in the State or in the private walks of life, grow conservative as they grow older. The Emperor of Austria appears to have completely reversed the general rule. Fifteen years ago he was, in this aspect of character, very much older than he is now. That circumstances have in a degree forced the change upon him is true; but he deserves at least the credit of having yielded to those circumstances in a way that few monarchs have done. One of the most valuable points in Queen ELIZABETH'S talents as a sovereign was that she knew how to yield to the demands which the progress of the age forced upon her attention. The Vienna Exhibition is one of the proofs that the Emperor of Austria is now doing what the wisdom of Queen ELIZABETH would, under similar circumstances, undoubtedly have taught her to do.

Tinkering at the Charter.

There must be some kind of principle laid down for the regulation of the process of tinkering at the charter, which is already in full operation. The correction of verbal inconsistencies is well enough, though the necessity for it affords a striking illustration of the slovenliness of our cumbrous methods of legislation. To supply one or two important omissions is also a work amply justified by the requirements of public business. But when we find, bound up with some more or less necessary corrective clauses, certain new sections which are a deliberate outrage upon a long-suffering community, it is time to warn the corrupt faction of the Senate, and any abettors they may have in the Assembly, that the patience of this City with the legislative tricksters, who are trifling with its interests, is well-nigh exhausted.

In one of the supplementary bills introduced by Senator WOODIN, yesterday, there are two clauses which are enough to vitiate the entire act. The first aims at the revival of the onerous expenditure for Corporation advertising, and the other proposes to make the Commissioner of Public Works a member of the Board of Apportionment. The tax-payers want to see the City advertising business cut away, root and branch, and the establishment of one official journal, to which brief advertisements in other papers should refer, did this as completely as was possible without injury to public business. If we are to have five daily papers publishing as paid advertisements full reports of the resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen, as well as other announcements relating to municipal business, the plan of an official journal might as well be abandoned at once. The citizens of New-York have suffered too much from the abuses of corporation advertising in the past to look calmly on while three local officials are being intrusted with the disposal of a newspaper corruption fund which may prove as dangerous to public interest as that dispensed by TWEED.

As if this were not enough, we have a proposal gravely submitted to the Legislature to reinstate Mr. VAN NORT in the Board of Apportionment. Even were the Commissioner of Public Works as much of a high-toned citizen as he is of a trading politician, the proposal would be an eminently injudicious one. He has control of the spending of more money than any two of the other departments. There is more than enough work for one man in the adequate discharge of his proper duties. To put him in a position where he could practically dictate (for the decisions of the Board of Apportionment must be unanimous) the amount of money to be voted to his department, is a step which this greatly-plundered community is not prepared to sanction. We have had enough of apportionment of their own claims and auditing of their own accounts by executive officials. It is one great merit of the charter that it ended this dangerous confusion of powers. We shall pursue with unswerving opposition every attempt to revive it.

The Triumph of Boston.

It is a matter of history that NOAH'S prediction of the flood had little disturbing influence upon antediluvian society. The fellow-citizens of that pioneer navigator continued in the tranquil pursuit of business and pleasure, heedless of the coming catastrophe. There may have been a few among them who thought it barely possible that the flood might come, and who therefore married and were given in marriage, with more than usual cheerfulness, trusting that any matrimonial mistakes would be rectified by the cataclysm which should destroy the world. These, however, were only half-hearted believers, after all. The antediluvians, as a body, with astonishing unanimity declined to take any precautions against the flood, which accordingly caught them wholly unprepared, except with a trifling flat-boat or two, and rapidly swept them out of existence.

We, in this City of Sunday-schools and tract societies, are in the habit of sneering at the stupid conservatism of the victims of the flood, and are confident that had we been in their place we should have taken passage with NOAH, especially since he demanded no passage-money, as a safe and cheap precaution against possible danger. And yet, on the very eve of the destruction of our City, we continue to reorganize our government, to build rapid-transit roads, and to improve our water-front, as though New-York were to remain for an indefinite period the commercial capital of the country. We have only to read the Boston papers to know the nature of the doom which hangs over us. Those disinterested journals have plainly proved that New-York is soon to be converted into a howling wilderness, but we are as deaf to the warning as NOAH'S contemporaries were to the meteorological predictions of the commander of the ark.

It is the Hoosac tunnel which is to work our ruin. That extensive bore having, with much expenditure of nitro-glycerine and blown-up Irishmen, nearly approached completion, Boston is now summing up the blessings which it will bring to that aspiring community, and the woes which it must inflict upon New-York. It is assumed that the opening of the tunnel will make the distance by railway from San Francisco to Boston, shorter by ten miles than it now is. Asia will hear of this, and will hasten to ship its productions through the Hoosac tunnel. Chicago will do likewise, and Boston confidently believes that, within the ensuing year, the entire current of trade setting eastwardly across the continent will seek its natural outlet at Boston. The transatlantic trade will of course forsake New-York in favor of the new metropolis, and this City, deserted by her merchants, will become a wilderness too desolate even to howl with any vigor.

And in the face of these facts we are still pursuing our accustomed course. We still look patronisingly upon the Bostonian as a simple and well-meaning rural person, who can sing nicely in an oratorio chorus, and who does a little modest business in the shoe-making and pea-nut industries. And yet this underrated Bostonian will ere long sit meditatively upon the ruins of our City Hall, and endeavor to distinguish the site of STEWART'S warehouse amid the grass-grown mounds of ruin that surround him. It is time that we awoke from this lethargy and recognized our danger. If we can avert it by some such easy process as buying Boston, and removing it, Bunker Hill Monument and all, to the vacant lots in the upper part of this City, we should do so at once. If not, we should submit at once to the inevitable, and, quietly collecting our debts, abandon the doomed City to its fate, and appeal to the charity of Boston not to forget our distress in the day of its triumph.

MINOR TOPICS.

Residents of Staten Island have a way of depreciating the value of their property, in the eyes of non-residents, which never fails of success. Here is a sample: "One-half of the village of Edgewater is to be sold by public auction on the 13th of May for unpaid taxes. The property comprises 215 houses, 1,000 lots, and over 100 acres of land." Of course it will be entirely unnecessary to say that this announcement will have the effect of deterring intended purchasers of villa sites from investing their money where real estate is of such little value that it has to be sold to pay taxes. A great many of the dwellers on the north shore are of opinion that all the blame for "backwardness," lack of "enterprise," and "general apathy" rests with the New-York Legislature, and that if the island had belonged to New-Jersey, it would, years ago, have been thoroughly drained, and otherwise improved to at least eighty per cent. beyond its present value. However true this may be, there is one thing pretty clearly established, and that is, that one of the most beautiful islands in the country bids fair to have its advantages remain undeveloped for another score or more of years, if some outside influence, does not in the meantime go to the rescue.

The temperance-loving citizens of Boston, incited by the open defiance of law manifested by the liquor-dealers, have buckled on their armor for another fight. As a preliminary to the intended struggle, they have prepared a petition for signature to the following effect: "To the honorable the Board of Aldermen: We, the undersigned citizens, respectfully call your attention to the fact that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is a crime under the laws of this State; that the enforcement of the law is the sworn duty of your honorable body, and of the police force under your control, and that the law which we have mentioned is openly violated in this city. Believing that Boston should maintain a reputation as a law-abiding community, and that you will not knowingly permit the laws to be violated with impunity, we respectfully ask that you shall take such steps as shall secure the enforcement of the law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor." Any person who has visited Boston since the law referred to was enacted, knows how easily it has been evaded. The show of compliance with it by hotel-keepers is particularly farcical. So much so, indeed, that while the bar-counters contain notices printed in large letters, "No liquors sold here," the "guests" are accommodated to their stomachs' content from the bar-room tables. The temperance men are evidently intent on doing battle valiantly this time, and, whatever the result may be, it will be interesting to watch their movements.

Persons who profess to see no danger in distributing poisons in pantries, nursery-closets, and other convenient places, to kill rats and mice, may possibly take warning from the fatal consequences which recently attended a milk-poisoning experiment at the farm-house of a Mr. COOPER, near Decatur, Ill. Miss COOPER, it appears, purchased a considerable quantity of strychnine, deposited it in a basin of milk, and placed the basin upon a shelf in the pantry. During her absence with the other grown members of the family at the funeral of her brother, a Mrs. METCALF, who had kindly consented to take care of the younger children, two in number, went into the pantry for some milk with which to quiet them. Ignorant of the contents of the basin, she took it from the shelf, drank some herself, and gave the remainder to her charge. The unfortunate woman died in great agony some hours afterward; the lives of the children may probably be saved, but not so that of Miss COOPER. She was so shocked at the result of her carelessness that she immediately became alarmingly ill, and is not expected to recover.

A curious lawsuit was lately heard in Liverpool, arising out of one of those bizarre combinations of chance that are scouted when we find them in novels. The steamer *Caspian* was, on Aug. 8, 1871, insured by her owners for twelve months for $23,000. On the 9th of August, 1872, the vessel being then at sea, the insurance was renewed for $25,000. It so happened that some time on the night between the 8th and 9th of August the *Caspian* struck on a rock in Belle Isle Straits, and became a total loss. The point in controversy was as to whether the wreck occurred before or after midnight, the underwriters, in the latter event, becoming responsible for the increased amount of insurance. It was proved on the part of the owners that the wreck did take place after midnight, according to English time, though, on the other hand, it was shown that the computation of time at the scene of the disaster would bring it before the important hour. The jury held, however, that the calculation of time should follow the place of the contract, and decided in favor of the owners.

The riot at Patterson, in which a number of negroes were murdered, is still fresh in public recollection. It is now asserted that another riot, aimed this time at Italian workmen, is about to occur in that charming town. The Italians who arrived in this City last Winter are the objects of especial dislike on the part of their Irish fellow-workmen. They have no adequate idea of their innate superiority as working-men over all other classes of the community. Hence they actually think themselves bound to do work which they undertake to do in a thorough manner, and decline to take any interest in politics or strikes. Naturally they are detested by more enlightened workmen. The latter, however, should have patience with the Italians. They are as yet new to this country, but there is no reason to doubt that in time they will lose altogether the peculiarities which now render them objectionable.

California is about to make an experiment in fish-breeding, which promises to be very successful. In the latter part of this month a "specially appointed" car is to be freighted with young fish at the Cold Spring, N. H., and other ponds, and dispatched over the Pacific Railroad. The temporary aquarium will contain about 2,000 gallons of water, and will be so arranged that very little inconvenience is likely to be experienced from the motion of the train. A deputy United States fish commission for the Pacific coast has been assigned to take charge of the car on route. The intention is to stock the rivers with certain varieties of Atlantic coast fish not at present to be found in California. We have before commented at length on the advantage to be derived from judicious fish culture in the different States of the Union. The work is in good hands, and the results, there is little doubt, will prove most satisfactory.

WASHINGTON.

Women in the Internal Revenue Service—The Old Public Documents—The New Revenue Regulations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The refusal of Commissioner Douglas to accept as clerks in the Internal Revenue Bureau some women who have recently passed the civil service examination, does not arise from opposition to the employment of females in that bureau, but from the fact that experts are wanted in that branch of the revenue service, and men alone are practically acquainted. Sixteen females have already been promoted in that bureau. The only vacancies now are for persons skilled in the technical details of gauging, value of materials, and the like, which the female clerks tendered to Commissioner Douglas are not.

SHIPPING THE OLD PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate has already sent to Senators the greater portion of their quotas of public documents, which are to be distributed before July 1, and the extra force of men employed for this purpose is being rapidly reduced. Several of the Senators have sent their boxes as freight, declining to make use of the franking privilege.

DECORATIONS.

Brumidi is engaged in finishing the frescoes which have been ordered in the Senate end of the Capitol, and Powell is completing his painting of Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SUITS.

J. Hubley Ashton, of counsel for the Government against the Union Pacific Railroad, has returned, and the suit against the road will soon be begun.

THE NEW REVENUE REGULATIONS.

Commissioner Douglas has information from nearly all the collectors under the new Internal Revenue law. They are all confident of their ability to fulfill the duties required under the new regulations.

COMMISSION ON POSTAL CARDS.

It is understood that postmasters will be allowed the same commission for the sale of postal cards as is now allowed for the sale of one-cent stamps. No special commission is contemplated, but the amount sold will be embraced in the general statement of the business transacted in each office, upon which statement the adjustment of fees and salaries is made.

A PORTRAIT OF SENATOR ANTHONY.

The officers and employés of the Senate have just paid Senator Anthony a fine compliment, by purchasing a crayon bust portrait into also, to deposit in the Redwood Library, of Newport, R. I. The portrait was made last Winter by Mr. Frank Thorp, a young artist from Ohio, who has been executing a large number of orders for portraits of public men here during two Winters past. Mr. Anthony affords an attractive subject to the artist, and this portrait is pronounced superior in every respect. It will be exhibited here a few days, and will then be sent to Newport, and placed with the very fine collection in the library there.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SALE OF OLD BUILDINGS.

The sale of buildings on the square bounded by New-Jersey-avenue, First, and A, and B streets, south-west, took place to-day. The buildings are to be torn down and the materials removed within thirty days, in order that a square like that on the northern side may be added to the Capitol grounds in accordance with the late act of Congress. A number of these buildings were formerly boarding-houses. Many of the most prominent statesmen, together with the average Congressman having sojourned there during the Congressional sessions. Among the old landmarks to be removed is the house where Thaddeus Stevens had his home, and the restaurant where the most fastidious procured their food and drink, and where for such supplies the receipts were sometimes $400 a day. There was a spirited contest among bidders for the buildings having the best material which is to be used in the construction of houses in the vicinity. The Casparis House, which cost $35,000, was bought by Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway for $2,550. Among the patrons of this house were Abraham Lincoln, when he was in Congress, Jefferson Davis, A. H. Stephens, Gen. Fremont, Andrew Johnson, and Judah P. Benjamin.

THE FIRST POSTAL CARD.

A gentleman of this city claims to have mailed the first postal card, he having to-day placed in Washington Post-office a card addressed to a phonographic publisher in New-York, containing 1,500 words written in phonographic characters.

THE WARMOTH CASE.

The reason for the postponement by the Supreme Court to-day of the application of counsel for Warmoth for the allowance of an appeal from the decision of Judge Durell in the Louisiana case was that the court had nothing but the application before it, and therefore could not act. Counsel was granted leave to file the record and other papers in the case preliminary to its consideration. Several eminent lawyers practicing before the court are of the opinion that the Supreme Court will not immediately act upon the subject at the Fall term to which it was adjourned, but will delay in order to give Congress another opportunity to act upon the subject of the Louisiana complications as a political question, thus removing it from judicial review.

THE WEST GULF SQUADRON PRIZE MONEY.

To-day, in the Supreme Court, in General Term, the case of the bounty claims of the late Admiral Farragut, and officers and men of the West Gulf Squadron, was argued by R. M. Corwine, Special Assistant Attorney-General, for the United States, and Gen. Butler and Mr. N. Wilson for the libelants. This case was instituted several years since, to recover such bounty as was due those for the capture and destruction of "Confederate" vessels at and below New-Orleans in April, 1862. The case was referred to Gen. Hunter to take the evidence as to the vessels engaged and the number of men on the fleets, and last year the whole case was returned to Mr. Fox, of Boston; Mr. G. V. Fox, late Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Durant, of this city, as arbitrators. A few months ago they submitted their report, awarding the sum of $600,000, being $200 for each man engaged on the vessel's vessels. On this report the Court (Judge Humphreys) made an order for the money to be deposited and distributed. An appeal was taken to the General Term, and a few days ago the libelants moved to dismiss the appeal, but it was overruled. The case is now heard as an appeal.

A LAND GRANT TO INTERMEDIATE ROADS.

Argument was heard to-day, before the Secretary of the Interior, in behalf of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, represented by Benton and Tracey, and the Northern Pacific Railroad, represented by Wm. A. Howard and Mortimer Wade. The point in controversy as to whether company is entitled to a large tract of land at the crossing of the two roads. There was also present a representative of the German bondholders.

THE LOUISIANA CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States to-day postponed until October the application of the counsel of ex-Gov. Warmoth for the allowance of an appeal from the decision of Judge Durell in the Louisiana case, and move leave for Mr. Phillips, counsel for Warmoth, to file the record and other papers in the case. A number of decisions of minor importance were rendered, and the court adjourned sine die. The date of the next meeting of the court is fixed by law for the second Monday in October.

THE CONVENTION OF CONGREGATIONALISTS AT ST. LOUIS.

There being some misapprehension regarding the proposed Congregational Convention at St. Louis, it is assumed by some persons that only the Southern and Western members are to be invited, while the fact is that all the Congregations and members of Congress are invited. [illegible] of sections. The excursion train will leave St. Louis, via the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, on the morning of May 13, proceed over the iron and coal regions of Missouri, through the Indian Nation to Vinita, the greatest point of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and by that road to Denison, Texas; thence by the Houston and Texas Central Railroad to Houston, and, after a few hours at Houston, by the Houston and Galveston and Henderson Railroad to Galveston. The return will be by the same route to Vinita, thence via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road through Kansas and Missouri to Sedalia via the Pacific Railroad of Missouri. It will take about eight days to make the trip. Gentlemen who have been invited are requested to address their acceptance to J. W. Dwyer, of this city, who is authorized to make the arrangements and take charge of the party.

CUBA.

Heavy Decline in Sugars—The New Administration—The Casino.

HAVANA, April 28, via KEY WEST, Fla., May 1.—In consequence of the great decline in sugars abroad and of exchange here, the leading sugar contractors lose largely. Buyers of this change are careful. It is believed that two Havana houses, with but few exceptions, will be able to stand the losses, although it is hoped that in case of a further decline, prominent foreign and domestic houses will be compelled to suspend. The decline in exchange, which was inaugurated by the Spanish Bank, favors importers, but injures exporters and travelers.

Referring to the late proclamation of the Island, the *Tribune* says the will of the Home Government must be obeyed, and, if necessary, force will be employed to carry it out. The *Tribune* wants to know who authorized the commission which went to Porto Rico, and attempted to Cubanize that island. What Spaniard, it asks, can continue, without shame, to be the advocate of pro-slavery in Madrid, interfering with the declared policy of the Ministers? The *Tribune* here refers to Señor Calvo, the agent of the Havana Casino, who is now in Madrid. Ex-Captain-General Caballos sailed to-day for Spain. Gen. Portilla will assume the command of the Eastern, and Gen. Fajardo of the Central Departments.

HAVANA, April 29.—The Republican members of the Casino have demanded an explanation why the Institution failed to congratulate the Republic as it did the previous Government. The President, in reply, says the committee then in charge of the Casino acted in accordance with suggestions received from Madrid. The *Tribune* says the suggestions spoken of by the President were undoubtedly made by Spaniards from Cuba at that time in Madrid.

The commander of the English gunboat Plover, after consultation with the British Consul at Santiago de Cuba, sailed for Manzanillo, and arrived there to-day. The commander politely asked the authorities to deliver O'Kelly to him, promising to carry O'Kelly to Jamaica, and guaranteeing that he should not return to Cuba. The Manzanillo authorities consulted Capt.-Gen. Pedrano by telegraph, who answered that it was impossible to grant the commander's request, that he was powerless to alter the laws of the country, and that the trial must proceed according to law.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Fisheries and the Washington Treaty—Suspension of Work on the New Cable—Small-Pox.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 1.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Mills moved a resolution that before the arbitration, to take place under the terms of the Treaty of Washington, be entered upon it is proper that limits of demission and jurisdiction should be decided.

Sir John A. MacDonald, in opposition to the motion, advanced the plea that it would prevent Canada from obtaining any compensation for the twelve years the treaty lasted, as the Americans would not concede their view of the fishery limits. He admitted that commissioners appointed to conduct arbitration could only arrive at a very rough estimate of the sum due, and said that communications were passing between the Canadian and Imperial Governments on the subject of headland rights, and that the question would probably be referred to international jurists for decision.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 1.—Much astonishment is expressed here because of the suspension of work on the new cable to this city, and the people are greatly disappointed that the Great Eastern is not coming. The suspension is said to be in consequence of the recent amalgamation by the Cable Company.

The fishing schooner Madame Roland, which was in quarantine here, with small-pox on board, has been released. Three of the crew are in the quarantine hospital. One died on the Banks before the vessel arrived.

North-Western Convention of the Episcopal Church, in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 1.—The North-western Convention of the Episcopal Church met in this city, yesterday, Bishop Bedell presiding. The Bishop made a statement of the condition, prospects, and needs of the various missionary stations within the bounds of the convention, and spoke of the many grand openings in this direction. Resolutions were offered, and referred to the Executive Committee, to increase the missionary work of this convention at least fifty per cent. in the coming year; requesting the record wardens and vestries of all the parishes to use their best efforts to secure and remit to the Treasurer amounts equal to the conventional assessments in said parishes; also approving the recommendation of the Bishop that the new work of the convention should be as far as possible in the direction of assistance to church-building. Rev. Dr. Washburne offered the following, which was accepted:

Resolved, That this convention strongly disapproves, "either by addition or omission" by any of its missionaries of any portion or portions of the Liturgy appointed to be used in public worship; the interpellation in the church service of any prayer other than those found in the prayer-book; the inviting or permitting persons who have not received Episcopal ordination to officiate as ministers in any office in any of our churches, or accustomed places of worship, and the violation in any other way of the rubrics or the canons of the church.

Resolved, That preaching and teaching are distinct principles and doctrines of the church; the upholding of all its claims, the enforcement of the discipline of its order, the faithful observance of all portions of the prayer-book, must form parts of any policy which can be successful in building up and maintaining the church in any mission or region.

The Convention then adjourned.

MERCHANTS' BANQUET.

Annual Dinner of the Chamber of Commerce—[illegible] Wm. E. Dodge [illegible]—[illegible]

The [illegible] annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York came off last evening. [illegible] in point of numbers, the interests [illegible] and the varied interests it represented [illegible] the most brilliant gathering of the same character which occurred during the season. The hall was elaborately and tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the walls were draped with flags of various nations, the most conspicuous being the stars and stripes, the City arms, the Union Jack, and the Russian flag. William E. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, occupied the chair.

The prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce present were A. A. Low, Samuel D. Babcock, George Opdyke, Wm. H. Fogg, J. Pierpont Morgan, E. [illegible] Weston, John D. Jones, Joseph W. Drexel, Henry F. Spaulding, William [illegible], Chas. L. Tiffany, Charles R. Beebe, S. B. Chittenden, Jonathan Sturges, Jeremiah P. Robinson, [illegible], Charles G. Landon, Charles Butler, Abram S. Hewitt, Samuel B. Ruggles, D. Henry Haight, George W. Lane, [illegible] Cleveland, Francis [illegible], Simon [illegible], Wm. H. Vermilye, Jacob Wendell, Joseph [illegible], Ambrose Snow, Francis S. Lathrop, James M. Brown, J. Seligman, Wm. H. [illegible], S. T. Stranahan, L. B. Wyman, Wm. [illegible], Paul N. Spofford, Parker Handy, [illegible], Charles C. Duncan, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., George T. Hope, Frederick S. Winston.

The invited guests present were William M. Evarts, Charles O'Conor, Joseph R. Hawley, of Hartford; Rev. William Adams, D. D., Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, David M. Stone, Esq., E. C. Stedman, Wirt Dexter, Hon. G. C. Childs, of Philadelphia; Hon. J. M. Van Cott, John Jay Knox, Richard S. Evans, of [illegible]; Hon. Charles P. Daly, Hon. John R. Brady, Dr. Henry R. Linderman, Prof. Joseph Henry, Edward M. Archibald, Esq., Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Commodore J. H. Strong, Hon. David R. [illegible], Hon. Fernando Wood, Johannes Rosing, Esq., Hon. John E. Devlin, Rev. [illegible], D. D., Hon. William J. McAlpine, Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Jno. W. Simonton, of the Associated Press; Peter Williams, Esq., Hon. David A. Wells, Waldemar de Bodisco, Consul General for Russia; Samuel J. Tilden, Esq., Hipolite de Uriarte, Esq., T. A. A. [illegible], Esq.

Letters were received from the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior Department, Postmaster-General, Attorney-General, Chief-Justice Chase, Gen. Sherman, Admiral Porter, [illegible], Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Mayor Havemeyer, Gov. John A. Dix and others, regretting their inability to attend.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. William E. Dodge, the President, on rising to propose the first toast of the evening, "Commerce—the great disseminator of Christian civilization," was received with cheers. He said: GENTLEMEN: We are met on this anniversary evening in this social way, in much larger numbers than can usually attend on our regular monthly meetings. Many of our friends who are unable, amid the pressure of business, to meet with us, and yet feel a deep interest in the Chamber, are enabled at these annual dinners to renew their acquaintance with the members and take part in the discussions that may come before us. There are important interests connected with the prosperity of our commerce which claim the careful consideration of the Chamber, but which can hardly be [illegible] during our hurried meetings at mid-day. The question of rapid transit, of wharves and piers, better facilities for shipping and receiving freight by our railroads, the enlargement and cheapening of canal transportation, the use of steam for propelling the boats, the great question now agitating the country, how to facilitate and cheapen the carriage of produce from the West to the sea-board, and particularly to bring it to our City, the encouragement necessary to secure American steam-ships, and the great question of finance and the currency. All these demand the most careful consideration, and we [illegible] hope that by these evening gatherings a new interest will be awakened that will secure a larger attendance at our regular meetings. But I did not intend myself to occupy any time, and will at once proceed to present the first regular toast of the evening:

"Commerce, the great disseminator of Christian civilization."

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. ADAMS.

Rev. Dr. Adams responded in an able and appropriate address, eulogistic of commercial interests, and warmly advocating the claims of our merchants to recognition in the politics and the administration of the affairs of the country. He said it was a source of wonderment to many that the merchants of New-York did not rise to their feet in indignant protest against this most [illegible] idea that the administration of government in commercial affairs is not regulated by gifts of honesty rather than legal technicalities. [Applause.] They had been waiting for an opportunity to join their voices with the merchants to compel equality and honesty in all things, and to declare the Biblical doctrine that if one man wronged another in any respect he should restore four fold. [Applause.] Distinguished merit will always rise superior to opposition and unjust reproach, and, like the vain obstructions to the sun, the light of truth and honesty would assert and reveal itself to the world. [Applause.] The reverend gentleman concluded by a happy reference to the effects of commerce and wealth upon Christian civilization.

The Chairman then gave the second toast:

International Commerce—It promotes peace, discourages war, destroys national prejudices, and brings within the reach of all the products of every climate.

ADDRESS OF WM. M. EVARTS.

William M. Evarts, who was received with cheers, rose to reply. He said: I confess to a considerable embarrassment in attempting to address an assemblage of merchants of New-York. I am quite unaccustomed to it, and as my friend Dr. Adams has said his profession inclines him to speak to a text, mine inclines me to be governed by precedence. [Applause.] Now, as New-York is much greater than Venice in its splendor and pride, so much so is this assemblage of New-York merchants greater than that assemblage of the merchants of Venice who were addressed as most potent, grave, and reverend seigneurs. [Laughter and applause.] What, then, can I find appropriate to enhance your dignity? [Applause.] I am very glad, Mr. President, that these annual dinners of yours, and the greater and more intimate connection with the actual affairs of this City, of this State, and of this nation, has led to an effective organization and to an active interference with the abuses of the times. Commerce, and the merchants that then represented commerce, had much to do—had everything to do—with the formation of the present National Government. Commerce and those who represent commerce have everything to do, everything to feel, everything to suffer, by the abuses of government to which we are subjected, and if it is for commerce and those who represent commerce to do their share in redressing the evils of the times, and restoring us to simple and beneficent government, which is our heritage, and which, please God, we will insist upon forever. [Applause.] One tithe of the energy and the public spirit by which the few merchants in those days threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor, would enable us to throw over from the Ship of State a great many incumbrances that are unsatisfactory. [Applause.] In our country we have inherited a good government by the merits of our ancestors, and we have the gifts of climate and a grateful soil; but we shall find that all that freedom can do for men, and all that the institutions of freedom can do for men, is to enable them, possessing the spirit and the courage of freemen, to defend themselves against aggressions at home and abroad. [Applause.] Now, Sir, your toast attracts attention to several of the great beneficent influences of foreign commerce. In collecting, as has been suggested, the products of every clime to enrich the country, you observe how the busy ships of the frequent commerce, like roving bees, bring back the selected riches of the world, and can contrast this peaceful munificence of commerce with the policy of the Roman State with which war stood for trade by [illegible] and annexation through the plunder of new provinces to feed her failing revenues. And you must feel that this at least is a vast progress in civilization and in true wealth. But you allude to commerce, also as a means of peace, as a preventive of war. And if you will watch these same ships of commerce, and observe that at each outward and each returning voyage a golden thread of interest is spun, until the broad mantle of peace is woven over the nations, and contrast these means of international intercourse with the national family compacts of kings, the *entente cordiale* of governments, or even the specific cabinets of Russia, you will find that it is in the mingled pulses and the people's unity [illegible] must repose, and not upon the devices of statesmen. [Applause.] Commerce has not only been the vastest means of much of the advancing civilization of the world, but it has even in its exposures to violence and to injury been the occasion of the association and the vindication of the great principles which have promoted [illegible] benefits over the first infliction of injury. It was American commerce in the injuries it had suffered by violence during our late civil war that furnished the occasion for consideration between two kindred and friendly nations of that most difficult relation of estrangement and grievance, and applied to its treatment nothing but peaceful means. [Applause.] We must mark as a great event in the international intercourse of modern times the ability of two proud and powerful nations to bend their heads alike before the majesty of justice, and accept peaceful arbitration as the settlement of their controversies. [Applause.] After the grand step which civilization, humanity, Christian unity have taken in this direction, we may be sure that [illegible] or sectors will be [illegible] the resentments of war. [illegible] upon that record with [illegible] not only against its antagonist, but against those great precedents and the interests of all civilization, that shall not be broken. [Applause.] Mr. President, not only are the merchants of New-York, not only is the Chamber of Commerce a powerful body, but your Committee of Arrangements is a power and a despotic representation of that power. [Laughter.] It has announced the largest subject for the shortest treatment, and all to be disposed of under the penalty of future exclusion from your assemblage. Before I sit down let me give you, the merchants of New York, the memory of their predecessors, the duty of the present day, the glory of the future. May these merchants insist that the unbroken honor of their profession shall be sustained by their noble lineage. [Applause.]

The toast was drank with all honors.

Mr. Opdyke informally proposed the toast of "The Empire of Japan and the United States; may their commercial intercourse be mutually prosperous, and their peace and friendship perpetual." [Applause.]

Mr. Wakuna, a member of the Japanese Treasury Department, replied to the sentiment in his native language. He was loudly applauded during the delivery of his remarks.

The Chairman proposed the third regular toast:

Chambers of Commerce—The best conservators of true commercial principles, and the most efficient organs through which merchants may exert their proper influence upon commercial legislation.

ADDRESS OF MR. A. A. LOWE.

Mr. A. A. Lowe responded in a happy and appropriate address. He referred to the waning power of New-York in political and general matters, attributing it to the growth and wonderful development of the Western cities, which have sprung into existence within the past thirty or forty years. He slightly adverted to the demands of Government for reparation for abuses through importation, and while in many instances the guilty were permitted to escape by a compromise, the honest were not unfrequently victimized and unjustly oppressed. A true public opinion, however, did not condemn improperly, and honest merchants were vindicated.

The toast was drunk with cheers.

The fourth toast, "An International Gold Coinage—a labor-saving machine, imperatively required by the rapidly-expanding commerce of the globe," was to have been responded to by Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, but that gentleman was unable to attend through indisposition. He sent to the meeting a printed statement, showing that the vast expansion of the commerce of the nations of Europe and America during the last thirty-five years, commencing in 1838, could hardly fail to be a subject of comment at a meeting like the present, seeking to show the importance of commerce to the best interests of the human race. This mighty advance in commerce, the legitimate result of the mechanical genius of the present century, will be found to be due almost exclusively to the magic power of steam in rapidly transporting property and persons over all the continents and oceans of the world. It was in this memorable year—1838—that the first vessel propelled by steam crossed the Atlantic, in which year their great commercial State of New-York had just begun, not only to prosecute with vigor the enlargement of its continental canals, connecting the ocean with the lakes, but to take its part with the whole civilized world in fabricating the magnificent network of railways then in its infant stages, but now embracing a lineal extent of 140,000 miles, interlacing all the nations, and fully equipped with the immense apparatus of locomotion, carrying down to the sea-board the vast and varied products of the globe.

The aggregate yearly commerce of the seventeen independent nations, of which Europe is now composed, and of the nine independent nations occupying the Western Continent, as exhibited respectively in their official tables of exports and imports, amounted in the year 1838, in round numbers, to $2,300,000,000. At the close of the year 1872, this yearly amount ascended to the enormous sum of $9,300,000,000, being an increase in the thirty-five years exceeding 450 per cent. It may be interesting to know, that of this immense aggregate, the two great English-speaking nations—the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America—contributed $3,862,000,000. Who in this assembly will venture to set a limit on the future, the majestic and far-reaching future? With the ascertained ratio of 450 per cent. for thirty-five years in plain view, will any one be bold enough to deny or doubt that the increase in the remaining twenty-seven years of the present century may far exceed fifty per cent.—in a word, that the expanding commerce of the globe then as now, needing a gold coinage as a common measure of value, will yearly exceed $15,000,000,000?

ADDRESS OF DR. LINDERMAN.

The toast was responded to in person by Dr. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint under the new Coinage act, who stated that the chief object of that act was to establish, as far as possible, a mathematical conformity throughout the world. The complex problem of the discordant gold coinage of Europe could be solved by providing a new gold intermediate eagle of commerce, of even metrical weight, equivalent to $15, which would be intended solely for international commerce, and interfering in no degree, as money with any of the existing coinages, leaving the different nations free to use them for local purposes, until the time should arrive for conforming them all to the new coin of commerce, as a universal measure of value.

ADDRESS OF GEN. HANCOCK.

The toast of "The Army and Navy," though not on the programme, was given, and Gen. Hancock called on to respond. The General said that in being called on to speak, he was fairly taken by surprise, and would fancy that he had been entrapped among the Modocs, with the President as the veritable Capt. Jack, did he not see before him a distinguished member of the Peace Commission—Mr. Stewart, of Philadelphia—who told him that he would settle the war by taking a contract for 30,000 pounds of beef to be sent to the lava beds. [Laughter.] The votaries of war always conceded to those of commerce. Commerce required that her vessels should be protected while conveying their valuable cargoes to the most distant parts of the world. Well-disciplined armies were always necessary, but he thought that navies were looked upon with more affection by commercial gentlemen than armies were. Americans, in visiting other countries, took pride in thinking that their own navies were equal to those of foreign Powers, and were amply capable of protecting their interests. He thought all would agree with him in believing that the navy of the United States should be placed on a footing to command respect both at home and abroad. He concluded by paying a flattering compliment to the Chamber of Commerce as a patriotic and influential body.

ADDRESS OF W. J. M'ALPINE.

The next toast, "Our Internal Commerce—it renders possible a continental and perpetual Republic," was responded to by Mr. Wm. J. McAlpine, who said that the Republic, a hundred years ago, began its existence by a successful resistance to the strongest military Power in the world, and had celebrated its centennial by the successful maintenance of the power and principles of its Government in a civil war of unexampled magnitude. Having described the early growth of commerce, and the introduction of the various modes of conveyance down to the invention of the locomotive, causing a rapid growth of population in remote regions, the speaker directed attention to the present enormous traffic of the American continent. In alluding to the rivers, those mighty highways of traffic, Mr. McAlpine stated that, while railway transportation cost from six to fifteen mills per ton per mile, water transportation could be performed at a cost of one to six mills per mile. In addition to their water routes, they had the great trunk lines, extending between the extreme Northern and Southern States, carrying the people and productions of the East and West each to the other, producing the cordial relations due to mutual benefits conferred and advantages derived, and that familiarity and friendship which are the strongest guarantees of the perpetuity of the Republic.

ADDRESS OF REV DR. HITCHCOCK.

The next toast—

National, State and Municipal Legislation Affecting Commerce—May it be guided by wisdom and purity, rendering equal justice to all, neither repressing by over taxation, nor hampering by unnecessary restrictions—

was responded to by Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, who said that every merchant should be a christian, and should understand that he had duties as well as privileges to perform. The propagation of Christianity in all ages was due to commerce; the great evangelizers of modern times were the merchants, and history would bear him out in this assertion.

The toast of "The Metropolitan Press—the pioneer, the ally, and the historian of commerce," was responded to by Mr. David M. Stone.

ADDRESS OF MR. CHITTENDEN.

The eighth toast, "The Merchants of New-York," was responded to by S. B. Chittenden. The merchants of New-York, he said, are, for the most part, private citizens attending strictly to their own private business, and it is only on the eve of important elections and in respect of public charities that they are regarded as having any genius or responsibility for the conduct of public affairs. It would be bad taste, he said, to eulogize any one individual, so he would say a word about the great Cosmopolitan City. The City of New-York has already had a brilliant career, and its future is full of golden promise. But, said he, the City to-day is the most cramped and crowded in the world. The population per square mile is more than thirty times that of Chicago, nearly double that of London, and more than sixty per cent in excess of Paris and Pekin. Mr. Chittenden then referred to the facilities offered by Brooklyn for the accommodation of New-York's surplus population; spoke of dishonesty in public places, and concluded by calling [illegible] his [illegible] merchants and friends to stand in their lot appreciating the true nobility of their calling. Let, said he, the younger and less fortunate remember for their encouragement, that among the dead and living merchants of this City, there are countless numbers, the speechless, unwritten record of whose faithful lives shall each pass for more at the grand assize than the achievements of a Cæsar, coupled with all the wealth of the world.

ADDRESS OF CAPT. C. C. DUNCAN.

The ninth toast, "International Signals at Sea," was responded to by Capt. Charles C. Duncan, who said that the toast sounded to him more like that which St. Paul described as the "substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," than an accomplished fact, for, although we have "a world-encircling humanity," which, when on the ocean has a common language, there are as yet no international signals at sea. There is, said Capt. Duncan, a language on the sea—rude, imperfect, but understood. Seamen are more courteous on the sea than landsmen on land. In every vessel afloat the "common humanity of the sea" is recognized, and a greeting is sent up with the national flag. "You landsmen," said he, "don't know, even though you may have crossed the Atlantic a dozen times, how good it is after weeks of utter loneliness on the great ocean to run up your own flag, the flag that always reminds you of country, home, and something else, and then in a moment or two to see the response flying from the peak of the stranger." The seaman's common language goes further, and his "common humanity" means more on the great ocean than it means on the land. A hungry and ragged wretch in the street will fly a signal of distress from every spar, and hundreds will pass without noticing him; but at sea the flag at half mast or union down has only to be seen to bring relief, if relief be possible. The last spar or sail is given, the last barrel of beef or bread is freely divided. With men of the sea, nationalities means very much less and "common humanity" very much more than with men of the land. There is one idea, continued Capt. Duncan, that the language of the toast suggests. While the greetings of the sea, no matter what the nationality, are always grateful, always joy-giving, Americans had little rather, way down in the bottom of their hearts, see run up at the peak of the far-off ship the dear old Stars and Stripes than any other. Capt. Duncan then referred to the scarcity of American ships, and stated that if the international code were introduced to-morrow, and conversation begun by the "common humanity" of the seas, America would take but a modest part in it, because her ships are few. Countries, he said, are helpless and valueless, however great their resources, without men; the cotton and grain fields, the factories, the ship-yards, the machine-shops, the steamers, and more than all, the ships are worthless without men. To sail your ships, continued the Captain, safely and successfully you must have men, not animals bought and sold as cattle in the market, but men. You must have men capable of taking care of themselves, if you expect them to take care of your property. That you have not such men now for your ships, the speaker need only point to the harbor where a few ships are waiting helplessly for a few men, while hundreds of seamen are in the City, kept back from voyages they would gladly make by a few lawless vagabonds. The Captain concluded by a touching appeal for the proper care of "poor Jack," and said he would gladly welcome the day when there shall be an international code of signals, but would more gladly welcome it when this nation has its full share of ships to bear them.

The toast of "The Electric Telegraph—the nervous system of commerce," was responded to by Hon. Wm. Orton.

Mr. Wirt Dexter, of Chicago, and Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, were also called on, and responded in appropriate speeches.

Doctors Differ and a Patient Dies—A Curious Case.

Peter Leddy, a gardener and laborer, born in Ireland, and thirty-five years old, living at King's Bridge, with his wife and four children, died suddenly on Saturday last, at about 5 in the afternoon. Dr. William A. Varian, of King's Bridge, had been attending him, since the two days preceding, for a disease of the liver and constipation of the bowels, but he was not present at the time of his patient's death, and he therefore reported the case to Coroner William E. Meeks, of Mount Vernon, alleging that when he had last seen Leddy, at 8 o'clock on the morning of his death, he did not consider his condition dangerous, and he therefore did not think that he could have died from the constipation for which he had treated him. Dr. Varian had declined to give a certificate of the cause of Leddy's death, his family having refused to permit a post-mortem examination, but the paper was obtained from Dr. John Shroedy, of Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Eleventh-street, in this City, and the body was therefore buried on Monday, without opposition from the Board of Health, Dr. Shroedy having duly certified that death took place from acute dysentery, a disease entirely unlike the constipation which Dr. Varian had been administering remedies for.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Meeks proceeded to St. Mary's Cemetery, near Yonkers, where Leddy's body had been interred, for the purpose of having it exhumed and examined, to find out the real cause of death. In some way a rumor had got abroad that there had been poisoning, but this was soon proved to be without foundation. Dr. J. H. Pooley, of St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers, made the autopsy, in presence of Dr. Sprague, Dr. Varian, the Coroner, and a jury impaneled on the spot. The surgeons all agreed, in their testimony before the jury, that the death of Leddy was owing neither to constipation nor dysentery, but to *cardiac thrombosis*, or coagulation of the blood in the heart. He had suffered at intervals, recently, from disease of the liver, which organ was found to be in a condition of fatty degeneration. All suspicion of death by poisoning was therefore removed, unless it be poisoning to have one physician treating a man for constipation, and another for dysentery, when the man dies from disease of the heart.

It appeared that Dr. Shroedy and Dr. Porson, of King's Bridge, had been called in only a short time before Leddy's death, but they announced that he was dying, and that they could do nothing for him.

The jury rendered a verdict of natural death, in accordance with the testimony of the physicians who examined the body, and the remains were reinterred.

Awards by the Indian Commission Yesterday.

The following awards were made, yesterday, by the Indian Commissioners:

Armor, Plankington & Co., Chicago—Bacon, clear sides, delivered at Kansas City, 300,000 pounds at 10¼ cents per pounds for Red Cloud Agency, 25,000 pounds per month; 39,375 pounds for Upper Arkansas Agency, 54,000 pounds for Kiowa Agency, and 23,125 pounds for Wichita Agency.

C. A. Broadwater, Montana—150,000 pounds of beef at $2 45 per 100 pounds, to be delivered at Milk River Agency, Montana.

Boog & Co., Sioux City—Bacon, clear sides, at 10½ cents per pound; 36 000 pounds for Santee Agency, 3,000 pounds per month; 84,000 pounds for Yankton Agency, 7,000 pounds per month; 300,000 pounds for Whetstone Agency, 25,000 pounds per month; 108,000 pounds for Upper Missouri Agency, 9,000 pounds per month; 180,000 pounds for Cheyenne River Agency, 15,000 pounds per month, 300,000 pounds for Grand River Agency, 25,000 pounds per month, and 150,000 pounds for Milk River Agency.

F. C. Buckley, Leavenworth, Kansas—Beef delivered on 1st and 15th of each month, at the agencies: 1,370,000 pounds at Upper Arkansas Agency, at $2 40 per 100 pounds, 2,500,000 pounds at Kiowa Agency, at $1 92½ per 100 pounds; 1,130,000 pounds at Wichita Agency, at $1 92 per 100 pounds.

G. M. Dodge, Council Bluff, Iowa—Beef, six months Texas, six months Northern cattle, delivered at the agencies at $2 76¼ per 100 pounds; 1,850,000 pounds for Upper Missouri Agency and 5,000,000 pounds at Grand River Agency.

Goodwin, Behr & Co., St. Louis—135,700 pounds palm soap, strapped, at 4½ cents per pound.

E. H. Garbutt & Co., New-York—42,000 pounds saleratus at 6¾ cents per pound.

Nelson Story, Bozeman, Montana—Bacon, clear sides, delivered at the agencies, 25,000 pounds at Blackfeet Agency at 13 cents per pound, 80,000 pounds at Crow Agency at 13 cents per pound, 70,000 pounds native American cattle, delivered at Blackfeet Agencies, $2 33 per 100 pounds; 225,000 pounds native American cattle, delivered at Blackfeet Agency, at $2 34 per 100 pounds.

J. W. Stevens, Kansas City—Beef delivered at the agencies, six months Texas and six months Northern cattle, one-twenty-fourth on 1st and 15th of each month, at $2 75 per 100 pounds—4,000,000 pounds at Cheyenne River, 500,000 pounds at Santee Agency, and 1,850,000 pounds at Yankton Agency.

A. H. Wilder, St. Paul, Minn.—Beef delivered at the agencies, six months Texas and six months Northern cattle at $2 72¼ per 100 pounds, one-twenty-fourth to be delivered on the 1st and 15th of each month—5,000,000 pounds for Whetstone Agencies, and 5,000,000 pounds for Red Cloud Agency.

Awards will be made to-day for flour, sugar, coffee, salt, tobacco, and transportation.

The total amount of the awards yesterday were about $800,000.

The committee will remain in session to-day, and probably until next week.

Collision on the Sound.

The cause of the collision between the steamer State of New-York and the schooner Silver Heels was the subject of investigation, yesterday, at No. 23 Pine-street. Marshall J. Irving testified that the vessel was going at the rate of six knots an hour at the time of the collision. Did not notice the steamer's light. Had been on the vessel two months. Had never seen a torch lit. When the steamer was nearing the vessel the mate went forward to lift the torch. After the collision the steamer sent a boat on board to see what damage was done, and towed the schooner to City Island. Other witnesses were examined as to the circumstances of the collision.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 48°; 6 A. M., 47°; 9 A. M., 52°; 12 M., 63°; 3 P. M. 68°; 6 P. M. 68°; 9 P. M., 58°; 12 P. M., 50°; average temperature, yesterday, [illegible].

GENERAL NOTES.

Boston school-girls play foot-ball.

Gov. Hart, of Florida, is seriously ill.

Our exchanges mention a large number of sudden deaths throughout the country.

The Michigan Legislature has provided for a constitutional convention in that State.

Boston has had only two city clerks since its organization in May, 1822, and they have been father and son.

Connecticut anticipates a short session of its Legislature, now that the per diem pay has been done away with.

A San Francisco photographer is declared to have obtained a perfect likeness of the horse Occident going at full speed.

Twenty members of the senior class at Amherst College, Massachusetts, have applied for teachers' positions in Japan.

Forty-eight lawyers in Reading, Penn., have petitioned the Constitutional Convention to abolish the grand jury system.

Alexander H. Stephens claims that he first suggested telegraphic weather reports. Stephens always was modest in his claims.

Cincinnati talks again of a monument to Gen. William Henry Harrison, and proposes to erect it on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth.

One of the presents at a recent wedding in Rochester, Minn., was an accident insurance policy for $3,000, covering the groom for twenty-four hours.

An Iowa farmer, Mr. George Wells, of Grundy County, raised last year 30,000 bushels of wheat, 55,000 bushels of corn, and 12,000 bushels of barley.

Gov. Woodson, of Missouri, has pardoned a convict with condition that if he becomes intoxicated by the use of strong drink he shall be remanded to prison.

Seventy-three lepers were sent from Honolulu to the island set apart for them, between the 11th and 21st of March. They were of all ages and both sexes.

A man who has resided in New-Bedford, Mass., upward of forty years, is making his first visit to Boston, and is gazed upon with speechless amazement by the natives.

Cincinnati has been a long time about it, but now thinks it has started a movement that will result in the organization of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

As two men were walking together in a Maine town a few days ago, one of them said, "This hill is growing hard for me to climb," and dropped into his friend's arms, dead.

It is reported that the Boston *Advertiser* is about to give further evidence of its renewed vitality, by adopting the eight-page form, and issuing a paper every morning in the week.

A thoughtful lady, Miss Brayton, of Cleveland, has presented to the veterans of the National Soldiers' Home in Dayton, Ohio, a carriage for the use of convalescing invalids.

A workman, who was arrested in the Springfield Armory for debt, wants to test the question whether a man can be arrested by civil process on territory exclusively the property of the United States.

Two fat Philadelphians have made a walking match for $500 a side and a basket of wine, the conditions being that they shall take a certain walk every morning for a week, the distance being about thirteen miles.

The North Carolina State Board of Education has called a convention of teachers and others in Raleigh on the 9th of July next, to consider and recommend measures for the promotion of education in the State.

A New-Hampshire man was lately sued by a law firm for the recovery of $181 as lawyers' fees; but he brought in a counter bill for beef at $1 a pound, pleaded his own case, read to the jurymen from the New Testament, and got the bill reduced to $84.

Tennessee papers and people are commending a clergyman settled in that State who refuses to receive any pay from his congregation, teaches school, and runs his own farm, and, when any church needs help, goes off and raises money for it by lecturing.

A toy balloon bearing a card stating that it was sent up from No. 735 Broadway, in this City, at 3:25 on the afternoon of Monday last, was picked up on Old Mill Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., a few minutes before 6 the same evening. The distance is over sixty miles.

Benjamin F. Murphy, who has been a hack-driver in Chicago, and thus supported two sisters, was the successful competitor over fourteen others for an appointment as cadet at West Point. He is twenty-one years old, and a native of Missouri.

Miss Susan Willis, of Charlestown, Mass., has given $10,000 to Carleton College, in Minnesota, to free its new hall from debt. She is a relative of Mr. William Carleton, for whom the institution is named, and has often before given substantial evidence of her interest in it.

The Portland *Press* says that many persons and some journals in Maine, are mentioning Hon. John Lynch as a candidate for Governor of the State, and that if he were a candidate he would receive much and warm support from his many friends. He does not, however, desire the place, and would not under any circumstances accept it.

The Train Trial.

The examination as to the lunacy of George Francis Train was resumed, yesterday, before Justice Daly. Dr. Gardener was again placed on the witness-stand, and testified as to his qualifications as a medical man in the examination of insane individuals. He said he had frequent interviews with Mr. Train, and would not be surprised at anything he might attempt to do.

William E. McMasters knew Train for sixteen years, and considered him perfectly sane.

Lewis B. Hodges said he had been acquainted with Mr. Train for a long time, but had not seen him until yesterday for at least twenty years. He thought he had changed in but few respects during that time; he was still the same mad-headed individual.

Samuel B. Wells, of the firm of Fowler & Wells, phrenologists, testified that he knew Train for at least thirty years; that his mental condition at present was not different from what it was ten or twelve years ago. He made an examination of Mr. Train's "bumps," and explained them to the court, while the audience roared with laughter.

Horatio Nelson also testified to knowing Mr. Train some time ago, and his mental condition then was in much the same state as it was now.

The court then adjourned until this afternoon.

Fires During April.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 95 fires during the month ending April 30, 1873, causing an estimated loss of $142,905, of which $53,905 was on buildings, and $89,000 on stock. The amount of uninsured loss was $18,535; amount of insurances on buildings, $210,800; on stock, $627,000—making a total of $837,800. The number of fires in which the loss was less than $100 each was 65; between $100 and $1,000, 15; between $1,000 and $5,000, 7; between $5,000 and $10,000, 4; between $10,000 and $20,000, 2; between $20,000 and $50,000, 2; total, 95.

Comparative statement of fires, loss, and insurance for—

	April, 1872.	April, 1873.
Fires	158	95
Loss	$617,305	$142,905
Insurance	2,181,175	837,800

The principal causes of fires were as follows: Carelessness in use of fires, lights, matches, &c., 27; children playing with lights, matches, &c., 3; defective flues, 4; defective heating arrangements, 3; foul chimneys, 13; gas-lights setting fire to goods, &c., 9; gas-pipes and meters, leaks in, 4; kerosene lamps, explosions, &c., 12; malicious mischief, 2; over-heated stoves, pipes, &c., 5; sparks from furnaces, stoves, forges, &c., 6; slaking of lime, 1; supposed incendiary, 1; not ascertained, 2; accidental, specific cause not ascertained, 2.

Fire in West Fourteenth-Street—Loss, $30,000.

At 9½ o'clock last night a fire broke out in the dyeing and bleaching establishment of John B. Makin, Nos. 420 and 422 West Fourteenth-street, and before the flames could be extinguished the buildings and contents were almost totally destroyed. The establishment consisted of a two-story brick building on the front of the lot and a three-story brick building in the rear. These buildings were connected by a one-story frame extension, which was used as a storage for jute, &c. The fire broke out in the rear building, from some unknown cause, and spread so rapidly that by the time the firemen arrived at the scene of the conflagration the front building was enveloped in flames. The loss on stock and machinery is estimated at $[illegible], and the insurance is $7,300. The loss on the building is estimated at $[illegible].

OBITUARY.

Commodore William Smith.

Commodore William Smith, who was in command of the Congress at the time of the famous combat with the rebel ram Merrimac, in March, 1862, died in St. Louis yesterday, aged seventy years. The Commodore was born in Kentucky, and appointed to the navy from that State in March, 1823. In 1827 he served on the John Adams in the West India Squadron, afterward serving for two years in the coast survey. His commission as a lieutenant bears date March 3, 1831, and he was made a captain in 1861, having in the meantime seen service in the West India Squadron, on the coast of Africa, in the Home Squadron, in the East Indies, and at the rendezvous in New-York. After the sinking of the Congress, in 1862, he commanded the steamer Wachusett, of the James River flotilla, and received his commission as Commodore on the 16th of July, 1862. His last active service was as commandant of the Pensacola Navy-yard from 1863 to 1865. In all, Commodore Smith saw twenty years of sea service, and nearly seven years of shore duty during the fifty-three years of his connection with the navy.

Rev. John Atwood, of New-Hampshire.

Rev. John Atwood, for many years an active politician in New-Hampshire, died in New-Boston, that State, Monday, aged seventy-seven years. He was several times member of the Legislature; afterward was State Treasurer for a number of years, and subsequently Chaplain of the State Prison. In 1851 the Democrats nominated him for Governor. He had long been strongly opposed to slavery on moral grounds, and soon after his nomination he wrote a letter to some of the leaders of the Free Soil Party in favor of the Wilmot proviso, and thereby gave great offense to the leaders of the Democratic Party, the most prominent of whom was the late President Franklin Pierce. Another Democratic convention was held, and Mr. Atwood was thrown overboard, and Samuel Dinsmore, who was then serving as Governor for the second term, was a third time nominated, and subsequently elected. Mr. Atwood became the Free Soil candidate for Governor, and made many speeches during the campaign.

Other Deaths.

Surveyor-General Beach, of Washington Territory, is dead.

The mother of Hon. N. P. Banks died on Wednesday in Waltham.

The Late Homicide at Melrose—The Inquest.

Long before the hour designated for resuming Coroner Miller's investigation in regard to the late homicide of John Morrison, of Melrose, the court-room at the Morrisania Town Hall was densely crowded last evening with the friends of the deceased ex-fireman and those of the accused murderer. Ernest Hall, Corporation Counsel, appeared to conduct the case for the people, and Gustavus Levy and James R. Angel as counsel for the accused, Laurence Ehrhardt, about forty years old, sat beside his counsel. The left side of his face, near the eye, and his hands, showed marks of injury, which he claimed had been done him by the deceased in his struggle prior to the infliction of the fatal wounds.

John Forsyth testified in substance as follows: I was at the engine-house of Fleetwood Engine Company No. 3 on Monday night last. I went there about 8 o'clock. There were a good many there at the time. I saw John Morrison there. He came about ten minutes to 11 o'clock. He sat down awhile and began skylarking, and then remarked that he must go to the yard; that there was going to be a run, and he was going to have command. He then went out and took the trumpet with him. While he was out the first time I heard a dog bark, and in a few minutes after he went out the second time I left with Mr. McDonald for home. As we walked toward Union-street, I saw the prisoner standing in the alley-way of his yard fronting Cortlandt-avenue. He was about ten yards distant, and appeared to be stooping when I first saw him. He then raised himself up and muttered something in German. I said to him, "What is the matter, old man?" He again muttered something in German which I did not understand. I then passed along Cortlandt-avenue and round the corner of Union-street, where I saw John Morrison standing on the sidewalk, near Ehrhart's house. He walked up toward the gate which opened in Ehrhart's yard from Union-street. I then saw the prisoner coming from the other section of the yard and across the rear yard. John Morrison and Ehrhart seemed to be growling. The prisoner went into the house and shut the door. John Morrison then opened the gate of the prisoner's yard and walked toward the other gate leading to the other section of the yard. When he got right opposite the back door of the prisoner's dwelling, the prisoner rushed out and attacked Morrison. The two caught hold of each other, and they had quite a scuffle in the yard, when the prisoner's wife came out and cried murder. I then hurried away a distance of twenty yards, and remained there awhile, and hearing a scuffle inside the yard and loud talking, I came back when I saw John Morrison on the sidewalk, and he said that he had been cut. The prisoner was inside his own yard at the time, and I saw him picking up a trumpet from the ground.

Martin McDonald corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.

Patrick McCoy, residing at the corner opposite to the residence of Ehrhat, testified to seeing a number of men making a demonstration against the latter, and he threatened to shoot any one who persisted in breaking into the house, or committing any violence toward the occupants.

Sergt. Connors testified to arresting Ehrhart, and the prisoner's acknowledgment to him of having stabbed John Morrison with a knife, and handed the knife to him.

Officer Clark also testified to the admission of the prisoner that he had stabbed Morrison, and having remarked that if he had his revolver with him he would have killed more of the gang, as they had thrown stones into his house and came near killing his children.

The inquest had not been concluded at 10 o'clock last night.

The "Liberal" Republican General Committee.

The "Liberal" Republican General Committee met last evening at No. 814 Broadway, Thomas E. Stewart presiding. Standing committees on resolutions, correspondence, naturalization, printing, and grievances, were appointed.

A series of resolutions offerred by Samuel J. Glassey, of the Sixteenth District, were adopted. The first congratulated the people upon the defeat of the charter as originally drafted; the second pronounced the attempts of persons pretending to represent the Federal Administration in this City, to control the Legislature at its present session as insulting; the third and fourth resolutions express entire confidence in the administration of the Municipal affairs by Mayor Havemeyer and the Board of Aldermen, and gratitude to the members of the Legislature for "refusing to be governed by the dictation of federal office-holders."

Resolutions in favor of retrenching the expenses of the School Department, without reducing the salaries of teachers, and of equalizing the salaries to the end that the general grade of teachers may be elevated, were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The committee then adjourned.

The Crispins and the Coopers.

The Crispins' Committee continued in session at No. 16 Spring-street, yesterday, and at a late hour last night reported that additional ground had been gained in the acceptance by two more firms of the advanced scale of prices. These were McNaughton & Co., corner of Broad-street and Exchange-place, employing fifty, and Glaze & Co., in Broadway, who employ about twenty-five men. It was stated that only five or six shops of little importance remain to be settled.

The coopers employed at barrel-making in certain shops in Water-street, Governeur-slip, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, numbering about 150, entered on a strike yesterday, not, however, for an increased rate of wages, nor for the eight-hour system.

The cause of the difficulty in this instance is the importation of molasses barrels from Portland, Me., which, it is asserted, is ruining the trade. At least, if that importation extends, it is thought there will be no use for any barrels manufactured here, and the men, therefore, refuse to do any coopering work whatever, such as trimming, repairing, &c., as long as the practice of importation is persisted in. A board of deputies representing the different societies was in session yesterday at No. 46 East Broadway directing affairs; but it is thought the strike will not last long, and that the matter will soon be settled.

A Brutal Husband.

At 5½ o'clock last evening, information was brought to the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station that Mrs. Jane Cunningham, residing on the third floor of the tenement-house, No. 219 East Thirty-eighth-street, had been brutally kicked and beaten by her husband Thomas, and was lying in her apartments in a dangerous condition. Capt. Williams and Patrolman Esch, of the Twenty-first Precinct, at once repaired to the house indicated, and investigated the matter. The Captain learned that Cunningham, who is an Irish laborer, thirty-eight years old, returned home from his work at about 3 P. M., and found that his wife, who did not [illegible] an hour, had not prepared his supper. He at once commenced abusing her, and a quarrel ensued, during which Cunningham assaulted the unfortunate woman and beat her about the head and face. Not content with this ill-treatment, the brute knocked her down and kicked her about the body and in the abdomen in the most inhuman manner until she fainted. Capt. Williams locked him up. Police Surgeon White was summoned to attend the woman, and she was subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital. As she is pregnant, her injuries are considered of a highly dangerous nature, and it is feared that she may not survive. Mrs. Cunningham is a native of Ireland, thirty-six years of age.

The Centennial Celebration—Meeting of the Board of Finance.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The Directors of the Centennial Board of Finance convened here to-day for the purpose of organization. Directors from other States were notified by telegraph, April 23. Joseph Patterson was called to the chair, and Thomas Cochran acted as Secretary pro tem. The proceedings of the stockholders' meeting and returns of election, certified under the hands and seals of the judges of elections, were read by the Secretary of the Centennial Commission. The Secretary, after calling the certified list of directors elect, reported fifteen present, as follows: Benjamin T. Allen, Iowa; John L. Barbour, Virginia; Chas. W. Cooper, Pennsylvania; John Gorham, Rhode Island; John Welsh, William Sellers, James Patterson, Joseph Wharton, W. V. McKean, V. Parker Sportridge, Daniel M. Fox, E. H. Fitler, Thomas Cochran, J. M. Robb, and E. T. Steel, of Philadelphia.

Upon the report of the committee appointed for the purpose, the board proceeded to ballot for permanent officers, and the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen: President of the Centennial Board of Finance, John Welsh; Vice-Presidents, Wm. Sellers and W. H. Appleton, of New-York.

The acts of Congress incorporating the United States Centennial Commission and the Centennial Board of Finance were then examined, and as some of the sections seem to be capable of two constructions, a committee of two was appointed to meet a similar committee already appointed by the Centennial Commission, to define and settle the relative duties and jurisdiction of the two bodies.

The President, two Vice-Presidents and Secretary pro tem. were appointed an Executive Committee to dispose of any business requiring immediate action. A committee to receive the records of subscriptions, as provided for by act of Congress, and a committee to prepare business and frame by-laws, &c., were then appointed, and the Board then adjourned to meet May 8, or earlier if called by the President.

Amusements—The Intended Concert in Aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund.

We are requested to announce that the concert in aid of the charity above mentioned has been indefinitely postponed. It is understood that Mr. Ole Bull is responsible for the non-occurrence of the entertainment, which had already been deferred on his account.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

Thomas Fitzgerald, Bridget Fitzgerald, and Mary Connors, three noted thieves, were caught by Detectives Elder and McDougall on Broadway, yesterday, while in the act of picking the pocket of Mrs. Sophia Smith, of No. 230 West Eleventh-street, of two railroad coupons, value $60, and a check for $2,400. They were held for trial at the Tombs.

John Clark, dealer of a "banco" game at No. 149 Fulton-street, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for swindling an Ulster County farmer out of $800 worth of checks on various banks in the City.

George Reis, of No. 122 Third-street, the laborer injured by the explosion in Durant's sugar-factory, No. 438 East Twenty-fifth-street, on Wednesday night, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

Robert Hotley, aged nine years, of No. 122 East Houston-street, while flying a kite in front of his residence, fell under a passing hearse and had a leg fractured.

Joseph O'Neil, aged forty-five, a native of Ireland, while intoxicated, fell on a pile of stones, in East Fifty-ninth-street, and received a serious scalp wound.

Last evening a horse attached to a light wagon ran away from Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. James C. Gilbert, of No. 89 Bleecker-street, who was in the wagon, was thrown to the pavement, and striking on his head sustained serious injuries. The horse ran into a carriage containing Mrs. Margaret Budd, of No. 164 Fifth-avenue, and two children, tearing away one of the hind wheels. Mrs. Budd and the children escaped uninjured. The horse was fatally injured.

Michael Fleming, aged twenty, of No. 517 West Twenty-eighth-street, fell on the sidewalk near his residence and was seriously injured.

Chas. Williams, alias "Ded" Williams, a well-known Ninth Ward rough, arrested on Wednesday night for attempting to bite the nose off John O'Connell, a bar-tender at No. 797 Washington-street, was committed by Justice Ledwith, yesterday, to answer a charge of assault and battery.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, Alexander Rickhardt was committed for trial on a charge of attempting to steal a trunk, containing $100 worth of clothing, from the residence of Mrs. Anne Smelter, at No. 422 West Twenty-seventh-street.

Tammany General Committee.

The Tammany General Committee met, last evening, at Tammany Hall, Jno. W. Chanler presiding. The Treasurer reported $1,125 in the treasury, and the Chairman appointed as members of the Committee on Discipline, Frank B. Spinola, R. P. Nichols, Dr. Philip Merkle, Sno. J. Gorman, Thos. Costigan, Wm. H. Burns, Geo. J. Wood, Thomas Ryan, and Thomas Pierson. The representatives of the various Assembly districts were then called upon to report changes of residence, and there were found to be but few. The meeting then adjourned.

Another Burglary in Brooklyn.

Burglaries are becoming of every-day occurrence in Brooklyn, and in many instances of late, the thieves have succeeded in making off unmolested with their plunder. Between 12 and 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the residence of Mr. Hanna, on Lafayette-avenue, was robbed of three silk dresses and jewelry, in all valued at $309. About $150 worth of silver in the basement was left untouched.

Personal.

Gov. D. P. Lewis, of Alabama; Judge W. Strong, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Judge C. Daniels, of Buffalo, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Col. G. W. Pattin, of the United States Army; Gen. A. S. Devin, of Elmira, and James F. Gallatin, of Paris, are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, ex-Mayor H. G. Eastman, and Judge G. P. Pelton, of Poughkeepsie, and George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Ex-Lieut. A. C. Beach, of Watertown, N. Y.; Col. J. H. Howe, of Chicago, General Manager of Chicago and North-western Railroad; Judge P. S. Danforth, of Schoharie, N. Y., and Hon. J. H. Lathrop, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Wayne McVeagh, of Harrisburg, Penn., ex-Minister to Turkey, and Mr. John M. Bellew, the English elocutionist, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. M. A. Reno, of the United States Army, and Col. E. M. Yerger, of Baltimore, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. Wm. Crooks, of St. Paul, Minn., is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Col. Wm. Ord, of San Francisco, and Hon. J. Crocker, of Georgia, are at the Sturtevant House.

Cameos.

The bitterest enemies of jewelry and gems have never been able to reason themselves into the belief that cameos are not works of art, but only "gauds" and "trinkets." The fine cameo tells its own story, and, in the words of Emerson, is "its own excuse for being." The ancients, with whom in all things the human predominated, esteemed the cameo and the intaglio more than any gem of the mine or the ocean, not only because it was absolutely a work of human genius and skill, but also because it was a representation of human interests, feelings, or passions, whether in the persons of mortal actors, or of the deities of Olympus. The antique cameos, when they are not the portraits of great men or the idealized images of the gods, invariably represent scenes and emotions of human life. These were wrought out with a patient accuracy and power, of which the microscope alone can afford us any fair idea. How were they made without its help? The modern cameos, of which Messrs. STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-street, (up-stairs,) possess unquestionably the best collection to be seen in this City, have been wrought with this aid, and yet they are certainly not superior to the antiques in the delicacy and precision of their finish, or the variety and force of expression which distinguish them.—*Harper's Weekly.*

To Prevent Hair Falling.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news, editorials on matters of [illegible] interest, [illegible] market [illegible], items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, Five Cents.

Knapp's Extract of Roots.—The attention of private families, hotel-keepers, masters of vessels, saloon keepers, &c., is called to the above preparation. It makes one of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known. Depot No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold by all druggists.

Vincenti's Tuscan Salad Oil, Choice Olive.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. [illegible] Natural, instantaneous black or brown. [illegible] and No. 16 Bond-st.

For Elegant and Stylish Hats go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CRANE—WILMOT.—On Wednesday, April 30, 1873, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. Dr. Paddock, THEODORE CRANE to MARGARET E., daughter of John Wilmot, Esq., of Brooklyn.

LUKE—CARPENTER.—At Port Chester, April 23, 1873, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. [illegible], [illegible] LUKE to [illegible] CARPENTER.

MCVICKAR—JAFFRAY.—On Wednesday, April 30, at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 12th-st., by Rev. John Hall, D. D., assisted by Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., JAMES MCVICKAR to ADA, daughter of Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., all of this City.

MOLONEY—DUNN.—Tuesday, April 29, by Rev. Father [illegible], AUGUSTUS A. MOLONEY, to [illegible], eldest daughter of the late James [illegible] Dunn.

POST—JENNINGS.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 30, 1873, by Rev. Octavius Applegate, EUGENE E. POST, of New-York City, to ELLA B. JENNINGS, of Newburgh.

STUART—HATCH.—On Wednesday, 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., assisted by Rev. John Hall, D. D., ANDREW, second son of David Stuart, Esq., of Liverpool, England, to REBECCA H., only daughter of Walter T. Hatch, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

CHICHESTER.—In Stratford, Conn., April 29, at the residence of her daughter, CHARITY, wife of Jeremiah Chichester, formerly of Troy, N. Y.

COMPTON.—On Thursday, May 1, 1873, ANTHONY COMPTON, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral services on Sunday, May 4, at his late residence, No. 131 West 18th-st., at 5 o'clock P. M. Interment at Plainfield, N. J.

EYRE.—On the 1st of May, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, CHARLES GAILLARD, second son of Henry and the late Georgina Eyre, aged 20 years and 11 months.

FAIRCHILD.—On Thursday evening, May 1, at the residence of his uncle, James W. Whitney, Brooklyn, JULIUS B. FAIRCHILD, aged 20 years, son of Le Grand and Emily Fairchild, of Newtown, Conn.

Bridgeport and New-Haven papers please copy.

HATCH.—Suddenly, April 12, at Merida, Mexico, CHARLES C. HATCH, of this City, aged 33 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACKSON.—On the evening of the 30th April, at her residence, No. 229 West 14th-st., MARIA COSTER, wife of Charles Carroll Jackson and daughter of the late George Washington Coster.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, on Saturday, May 3, at 10½ A. M.

JOHNSTON.—April 30, 1873, HOWARD CROSBY, youngest child of John H. and Amelia F. Johnston, aged 3 years.

Funeral Friday, May 2, at 10 A. M., No. 161 Clymer-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

KNAPP.—At Morrisania, April 30, HANNAH, wife of Alfred Knapp, and daughter of Thomas H. and Mary Purdy.

Funeral services at her late residence, Washington-av., near 8th-st., Friday, May 2, at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to White Plains by the [illegible] P. M. train. Friends and relatives respectfully invited to attend.

KNAPP.—On Thursday, May 1, CORNELIA REBECCA, only daughter of John H. and Catherine R. Knapp.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her grandfather, Andrew M. Whitlock, are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, at South Norwalk, on Saturday, May 3, at 2½ P. M. Trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, 42d-st., at 11¼, and 12¼, returning at [illegible] and [illegible].

LEXOW.—On the morning of May 1, at No. [illegible] West 9th-st., CAROLINE, the dearly-beloved wife of Rudolph Lexow.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MATTHEW.—On Thursday morning, May 1, ALEXANDER MATTHEW, aged 49 years and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, (3d inst.,) at 2 P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, James Gentle, No. 266 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, April 30, CHAUNCEY W. MOORE, aged 69.

Funeral notice hereafter.

MALL.—On Tuesday morning, MARIA CUYLER, wife of William Weyman Mall, and youngest daughter of Sarah B. and the late Oswald Cammann, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, on Friday, May 2, at 4 P. M.

PALMER.—On Wednesday, April 30, SARAH E. PALMER, daughter of Moses and Susan Parker.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, Sunday, 5 P. M., at the residence of her father, No. 331 West 20th-st.

SCOTT.—Mrs. ANNIE B. SCOTT.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Annie B. Scott, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., at 2 P. M. Friday, May 2.

STEVENS.—On Thursday, May 1, 1873, ELIZA L., wife of Gen. Horatio Gates Stevens, and daughter of the late William Rhinelander, aged 83 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday morning, May 3, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

THOMPSON.—The funeral services of JOHN R. THOMPSON, of the *Evening Post*, will be held at No. 13 West 54th-st., at 5½ o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, May 2. The body will be taken to Richmond, Va., where full burial services will be held.

TRUBNER.—On Wednesday, April 30, after a short and painful illness, Mrs. EUNICE AMELIA TRUBNER, sister-in-law of Dr. John Lovejoy, dentist, formerly of this City, aged 65 years, 1 months, and 18 days.

A patient and obedient sufferer, resigned to the will of God.
Now happy forever, we trust, in the realms of his blest abode.

Relatives and friends are earnestly requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 148 East 40th-st., on Friday, May 2, at 1½ P. M. Interment in Green-Wood Cemetery.

VAN BRUNT.—May 1, suddenly, NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, attorney at law.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

WAYNE.—At Savannah, Ga., April 28, MARY LOUISA, wife of Gen. Henry C. Wayne, and daughter of the late Henry W. Nicoll, Esq., of New-York.

WARD.—At Morrisania, on Wednesday, April 30, HARRIETTE, eldest daughter of Jonathan Ward, late of East Chester.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Paul's Church, East Chester, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 11½ A. M. Carriages will be at Williams' Bridge Station for the train that leaves 42d-st., at 10¼ A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROWE'S RUPTURE CURE TRUSSES.

Involving new principles of construction and application as marvelous in their effect as original in design. Call and see them at the office of THE ROWE TRUSS COMPANY, No. 821 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., New-York.

REFERENCES.—Dr. James R. Wood, Dr. A. W. Rogers, of the World Life Insurance Company; Dr. A. B. Marcy, and Dr. Edward P. Fowler.

ART SALE!

MONDAY EVENING, May 5.—A large collection of paintings by American and foreign artists, also a number of beautiful paintings on porcelain, and others just received from Paris.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 6.—The collection of oil-paintings belonging to Benj. F. [illegible], Esq., selected for his own use, and numbering many very fine examples by American and foreign artists.

The whole now on exhibition free at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

RHODODENDRONS, EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS.

By Bridge-street Station of the Flushing Railroad.
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VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order from the Department of State, the business of the Commission to the Vienna Exposition is transferred to the charge of Mr. Radcliffe Baldwin, No. 71 Broadway, to whom all applications by exhibitors, and all correspondence respecting the same, must be addressed.
RADCLIFFE BALDWIN, United States Dispatch Agent.

TREES AND PLANTS.

Apply to S. B. PARSONS & SONS, KISSENA NURSERIES, FLUSHING, N. Y. By Central Railroad, from Hunter's Point to Kissena Station, 9½ and 12.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.—An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Acting Surgeon, J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D. Essays for Young Men sent free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

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RICHARD STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 187 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY SATURDAY:
A NEW POEM OF GREAT POWER.
BETSY LEE.
A FO'C'S'LE YARN.
18mo, cloth, gilt, 75 cents.
MACMILLAN & CO., No. 38 Bleecker-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday being May 1, as is customary no public sales were held at the Exchange, and on the street but little business was done. The absence of many familiar faces was noticeable, and nothing of special interest occurred. To-day but few sales are expected to occur, all of which are of a legal nature, as follows:

By Wm. Kennelly, trustee's sale, under the direction of Alfred Roe, Esq., of one lot, with improvements, on Ninth-avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Forty-ninth street, in size 24.6 by 100 by 37.7 by 102.7. Also, adjourned Sheriff's sale of City real estate, viz: House and lot, Second-avenue, south-west corner Twelfth-street, lot 23 by 80; two houses and lots, Second-avenue, west side, 63 feet south of Twelfth-street, lots each 20 by 80; house and lot, Second-avenue, west side, adjoining, lot 20 by 1·0, and one house and lot on East Twelfth-street, south side, 80 feet west of Second-avenue, lot 20 by 23.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of three lots on West One Hundred and Twenty-[illegible] street, north side, 300 feet west of Tenth-avenue, together forming a plot in size 75 by ½ block. Also, similar sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on Norfolk-street, known as lot No. 1,454 on map made by Evart Bancker, City Surveyor; lot 25 by 100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 30.

[illegible]-st., n. s., 44.2 ft. e. of [illegible]-st., 19.1x75	$11,500
[illegible]	27,000
[illegible]	1,500
[illegible]	90,500
[illegible] plots Nos. 47 and 48, on map of [illegible]	45,000
[illegible] one-half part	10,000
[illegible]	12,000
[illegible] No. 201, 25x100	37,000
King's Bridge road, n. s., 100 ft. w. of Hawthorne-st., 50x10	5,500
King's Bridge road, n. s., 100 ft. w. of Hawthorne-st., 50x150; Cooper-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Hawthorne-st., 50x100	7,500
Rivington-st., s. w. corner of Clinton-st., 25x100	20,000
Stanton-st., n. e. corner of Forsyth-st., 75x100	60,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 224.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 24.2x100.8	26,300
[illegible]-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Avenue B, 22x90.10	17,000
9th-st., s. s., 120.10 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20.10x75	11,300
12th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x94.10	7,500
10th-st., s. s., 124.6 ft. w. of Bleecker-st., 21.2x95	13,500
12th-st., n. s., 202.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 12x92	2,750
13th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st-av., 40x92	8,000
13th-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 7th-av., 22x98.6	12,000
20th-st., n. s., 77.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x92.7	8,500
[illegible]-st., s. s., 244 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.10x98.9	50,000
[illegible]	52,500
[illegible]	17,000
[illegible]	40,000
[illegible]	29,000
[illegible]	9,150
[illegible]	14,000
[illegible]	14,000
[illegible]	30,000
[illegible]	12,000
[illegible]	31,800
[illegible] 172 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100	13,500
[illegible]	15,200
[illegible]	12,000
[illegible]	18,000
[illegible]	12,000
[illegible]	6,500
[illegible]	25,000
[illegible]	24,375
[illegible] 51.6 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18.6x20	7,000
[illegible]	10,500
[illegible]	13,250
[illegible] 17x½ block	30,000
[illegible]	12,000
[illegible]	15,000
[illegible]	14,000
[illegible]	8,750
[illegible]	9,500
Same property	12,000
[illegible] 145 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100	20,000
[illegible]	20,500
Same property	20,000
[illegible]	22,000
[illegible]	7,878
[illegible]	15,500
[illegible]	9,500
[illegible]	22,000
[illegible]	8,325
[illegible]	10,050
[illegible]	12,000
[illegible]	14,500
[illegible]	2,010
[illegible]	8,000
[illegible]	13,000
[illegible]	16,000
Same property	15,000
[illegible]	17,500
[illegible]	10,000
Avenue C, s. w. corner [illegible]	24,750
Lexington-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 58th-st., 20x68.9	30,000
Madison-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 67th-st., 20x75	41,000
1st-av., s. w. corner 46th-st., 25.5x75	32,000
1st av., e. s., 111 ft. s. of 20-st., 22x100	21,500
2d-av., n. w. corner 22d-st., 24.1x68	25,000
3d-av., e. s., 56.11 ft. s. of 44th-st., 18.6x75	16,000
6th-av., w. s., 71.4 ft. s. of Jane-st., 20x29	11,500
10th-av., n. e. corner 130th-st., 100x99.1	30,000

LEASES.

Grand-st., No. 272, 5 years	$2,000
Maiden-lane, No. 30, 1 year	2,000
Wooster-st., Nos. 24 and 26, 4 9-12 years	5,000
Washington-st., No. 271, 5 years	4,000
25th-st., No. 228 East, 1 year	1,100
26th-st., No. 22 West, 2 years	2,000
7th-av., No. 774, 3 years	2,400
8th-av., No. 852, 6 years	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

25 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO Let.—Size of house, 25x73; lot, 25x100; situation, No. 41 West 124th-st., fronting on Mount Morris Park and Morris-av.; location one of the finest in Harlem; house is new, three stories, brown-stone front, built in very best manner; has all the modern conveniences and improvements; heated by steam; is in complete order and newly furnished throughout; lot adjoining also for sale. Apply to M. G. LANE, No. 180 4th-av., from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

FOR SALE—NO. 36 NEW CHURCH-ST., near Thames-st., and adjoining the Trinity School buildings; one five-story brick, lot about 25 by 100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or G. A. KISSAM, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 21.6x60x100, on 34th-st., near Park-av.; a bargain.
HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d-st.

AT A BARGAIN—THREE STORY BROWN stone house, 26th-st., near Broadway; in fine order; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ELEGANT and commodious first-class brown-stone front houses, on Willoughby-av., between Marcy and Nostrand avs., containing all modern improvements, and built in the most substantial manner; location excellent; accessible by three lines of cars; prices moderate, and terms easy. Persons desirous of securing a pleasant home should call and examine for themselves. For photographs and full particulars apply to DE LANCEY W. KNEVELS, No. 58 Wall-st., office of Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, No. 496 Willoughby-av., near Marcy-av., or HUNTINGTON & RICHARDS, Nos. 9 and 10 Pine-st.

RAPID TRANSIT.—CHOICE LOTS, 25x100 feet, under close restrictions, in a first-class neighborhood, near Prospect Park and the line of the proposed Rapid-Transit Steam Road, for sale at $500 and upward; a splendid opportunity for investment or speculation. Apply at the office of the late A. J. WALKER, No. 112 John-st., New-York, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—At Riverdale, on the Hudson, a house with nine rooms above basement, gas, furnace, &c.; ground high, commanding beautiful river and inland views; fine lawn, well shaded; good vegetable garden; abundance of fruit, stabling for five horses, and coachman's room; five minutes' walk from depot, thirty-five minutes to 30th or 42d sts., and one hour to Wall-st. by Elevated Railroad.
WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A very desirable residence, on high ground, in one of the finest locations in the City. The house is new, built expressly for the owner's use, and is in very nice condition, with all modern improvements—furnace, range, bath-room, gas, &c.; terms liberal; possession given immediately. Apply to W. B. COLLINS, No. 37 South Hamilton-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BRISTOL, R. I.—FOR SALE, IN THE beautiful and healthy town of Bristol, a gentleman's residence, consisting of fine house, and about twelve lots of ground; it is situated on the waters of the Bristol Bay, and commands a beautiful view of the bay, islands, &c.; splendid boating, fishing, and bathing. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN AND beautiful residence of the late Wm. Smith, at Rye, Westchester County, three minutes' walk from the Rye station; large house, fine cellar, new outbuildings, and fences; splendid garden and orchard, with nearly four acres of land. Price and terms very reasonable. R. S. HAYWARD, No. 444 Broadway, in the bank.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—FOR SALE—A desirable residence, with 38 acres of land, just outside the city limits, 1½ miles from the Court-house; buildings new, large, and first-class; location high and sightly; fruit abundant; everything attractive; price reasonable. Address EDWARD MERRITT, at Poughkeepsie, or refers to R. P. MERRITT, No. 27 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE VALUAble mill, water-power, tenant houses, &c., at Bennington Falls, Vt., 30 miles from Troy, N. Y., suitable for any business requiring a large and permanent water-power; will exchange for property in or near New-York City. Apply to the American Standard Flax Spinning Company, No. 38 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW HOUSE and lot, 100x150 feet, containing six rooms, besides attic, within a few minutes' walk of the Arlington station, on the Montclair Railroad. Apply to SCHUYLER & ADAMS, No. 43 Jay-st., New-York; or, H. K. SCHUYLER, Belleville, N. J.

WEST FARMS, KING'S BRIDGE, AND Morrisania.—Agents for the sale of property in these towns, (to be annexed,) and other portions of Westchester County. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE, A GENTLEman's residence, with out-houses, several acres in lawn, beautifully located; extensive river view; one of the most desirable places on the Hudson.
[illegible], No. 519 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

12,000,000 ACRES!

CHEAP FARMS!

THE CHEAPEST LAND IN MARKET FOR SALE BY THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

In the GREAT PLATTE VALLEY.

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska

now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upward on five and ten years' credit at six per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, fertile soil, an abundance of good water.

THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST!—The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

FREE HOMES FOR ALL! Millions of acres of choice Government Lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this great railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.

Sectional maps, showing the land, also new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF CAPitalists and others is directed to the following advertisement. The property mentioned would be an admirable site for a large hotel, church, or other public building, especially in view of the approaching Centennial Celebration.

FOR SALE;

VERY VALUABLE BROAD-ST. PROPERTY.

All that valuable lot or piece of ground, with the handsome residence, stables, hot-house, and other improvements thereon erected, situate at the south-west corner of Broad and Poplar sts., in the XVth Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Containing in front on Broad-st. 240 feet, and in depth westward along Poplar-st. 160 feet to Carlisle-st.

For particulars as to price and terms apply to
HENRY C. FOX,
No. 508 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

N. B.—The above is offered for sale by direction of the executors of the estate of Barnabas Hammett, deceased.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RHINEbeck, the elegant country-seat of Gen. C. S. Wainwright, lying on the Hudson, between Rhinebeck and Barrytown, consisting of a large stone mansion, 55x34 feet, with kitchen extension; contains about twenty rooms in all, all modern conveniences, and is in fine order. There are 337 acres of land, which can be divided into three plots, with handsome building site on each one. Fine out-buildings; extensive accommodation for over 100 head of cattle. For price, rent, and permits, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR sale in Switzerland, between Vevey and Montreux, situated most beautifully upon the shores of the Genfer Sea, a large property containing 4,128 Swiss perches of land, consisting of vineyards, rambles, woods, &c., &c., and there can also be added 200 perches more land to the property at a slight cost by filling up at the shore.

The property is bounded by the Villa Augusta—the property of the Princess of Leignitz—is opposite the Dent du Midi, and controls a full view of the whole of the Genfer Sea, as well as the panorama of the Gulf of Montreux, and on account of its magnificent situation offers a splendid opportunity for the building of a large hotel and of several private villas. For further information address ALPHONSE ROSSET, Commandant at Villeneuve, Switzerland.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.

Residence of the late George W. Elder, consisting of a large house, with all the modern improvements for a first-class residence, gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, stable, barn, gardener's house, &c., about six acres of improved land, abundance of fruit, situated on Richmond Hill, about half a mile from depot; situation high, with a commanding view. This is one of the finest places in the vicinity.

If not sold will be leased for a term of years, furnished. Apply to
N. L. McCREADY,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York,
or to GEO. ELDER, Stamford, Conn., Executors.

NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE.

Descriptive lists furnished free of charge, being books of 200 pages, handsomely illustrated, complete, with maps, time-tables, commutation rates, and complete description of all the New-Jersey railroads towns, and villages. Sent free on receipt of six cents postage.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT FRANKLIN, ESSEX County, N. J., on Patterson and Newark Railroad, four minutes' walk from depot, and forty-five minutes from New-York, a beautiful new house, built by days' work; contains all the modern improvements; twelve finished rooms, including bathroom; plenty of closets; marble mantles, &c.; plot contains eight lots; price, $12,000; one-fourth down, balance on mortgage. Also, a new English cottage, price, $8,000. Inquire of J. W. STITT, Franklin, or No. 138 Chambers-st., New-York.

WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—FOR sale or to let, three new cottages, splendidly located on the shore, near landing, just west of hotel; eleven rooms, all modern improvements; one hour from Wall-st. by forty-one trains over Flushing and North-side Railroad, or four boats daily.
C. B. WILLIAMS, No. 268 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN RESIdence of Adams Bailey, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one mile from depot; house built by City mechanics, and adapted for Summer or Winter occupancy; stands high, overlooking the Sound and Palisades; easy terms. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SHORT DISTANCE from depot. A fine residence and suitable outbuildings, all in good order, with four, five, or seven acres of land; neighborhood unexceptionable; street macadamized and lighted with gas. Inquire of EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ONLY $500 PER acre, a tract of about fifty acres, a portion of which lies immediately in the town of Millburn, and adjoining the new and rapidly-growing settlement of Wyoming. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

VIRGINIA COAL AND TIMBER LANDS, farms and mills; Alabama and Georgia cotton plantations; easy terms. A. P. SMITH, No. 37 Park-row.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IF APPLIED FOR at once, farm thirty acres, Westfield, N. J.; mile from depot; high ground; good buildings. No. 2 Burling-slip.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell, and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues.
I. H. GERRY, No. 29 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—FOR SALE—A splendid ten-acre site on turnpike to Peekskill, with barn, carriage-house, garden, and orchard, $3,500.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY-SEAT FOR sale, Queens, Long Island. Apply to
CHARLES PRICE, No. 41 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.
A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.
A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK AND WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 6, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee,

ON TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK—Nineteen lots of land adjoining the Dyckman Estate and close to the Hudson and Harlem River Canal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT ANY SACRIFICE.—NO POSTPONEMENT POSSIBLE. MONDAY, May 5. eighty plots, or 128 lots, with barn and dwelling, near Macomb's Dam, adjoining Central Boulevard and Smith Central Hotel; half an hour from City by cars; one hour by boat.

NOW ANNEXED TO NEW-YORK.

Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps at auctioneer's, No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER, } Trustees.
GEORGE WATSON,

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

To let, for six or twelve months, with privilege of purchase, a tasty and modern-built suburban cottage residence, forty-five minutes from Wall-st. by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; travel unsurpassed at all seasons; house has twelve rooms, wide halls, heater, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; ample lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; paved streets; healthy location; two minutes from depot; use of stable, pasture lot, with cow, and transfer of servants if desired; rent moderate. For further particulars and permit address Post-office Box No. 462 Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY-PLACE TO LET—FURnished, north of and within a mile of the station at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, one hour from the Grand Central Depot; the house is commodious and fully furnished, with bath room, hot and cold water, first-rate laundry, with stationary tubs and every convenience; an excellent carriage-house, stable, hennery, with large chicken-yards; a large ice-house, (filled;) garden and ample lawn; possession as soon as desired. For further information inquire at No. 114 5th-av.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT furnished; printed catalogues with full descriptions and special survey maps to be had at our offices. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., and Branch Office, opposite depot, Long Branch.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, AT BERgen Point, N. J., a house containing ten rooms, with bath-room, hot and cold water, &c.; pleasant grounds, with shade and fruit trees; situation directly on the water, and convenient to steam-boat landing and railroad depot; time from New-York about thirty minutes, and communication hourly from sunrise to midnight. Apply to HENRY PARET, Nos. 276 and 278 Broadway.

ON THE HUDSON.—TO RENT, FOR THE Summer or one year, a country-seat on the west shore, two and a half miles south of Newburg and seven north of West Point. For location, health, and beauty it is unsurpassed. The house is furnished, and pleasure-grounds extensive. Garden, ice-house, and fruit upon the place. It is also for sale. Apply to VERPLANCK BROS., No. 92 Chambers-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-PLACE AND furnished house on the Hudson, fifteen minutes north of Newburg Landing and Erie Railroad Depot, to let for the Summer or for sale. Stable, fruit, vegetables, and milk furnished by the gardener in charge.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, fourteen miles from the City Hall; five acres, good garden and grapery, ice-house, filled, and all necessary out-buildings; the house contains fourteen rooms, bath-room, &c. Apply at No. 20 East 42d-st., from 10 to 12.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, FURNISHED residence, complete in all requirements: furnace, gas, every convenience; attractive grounds; location excellent, near depot.
JAMES H. PARSONS, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO LET.—BROOKLYN, NO. 218 WASHINGton-av., furnished; No. 171 Ryerson-st., all improvements; lower part of No. 177; keys at No 173, and owner. Apply at No. 180 Fulton-st., New-York.
JOHN BRAINERD.

AT NEW-ROCHELLE—TO LET, houses furnished or unfurnished, ten to fifteen rooms, grounds laid out, fishing, bathing, &c.; rents $500 to $2,000. R. W. MORRIS & BRO.,
No. 52 South 5th-av., corner Bleecker-st.

HANDSOME HOUSE TO RENT FOR Season or Year.—Eleven rooms, near depot, one mile and a quarter from New-York, $400.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

TO LET—AT RED BANK, N. J., A PLAINLY furnished house pleasantly located on the Shrewsbury River; terms moderate. Apply to MARY TAYLOR, No. 213 5th-st., New-York.

COLORED PEOPLE TAKE NOTICE.—Houses and floors to let cheap, with water, gas, &c., in A No. 1 locations. R. W. MORRIS & BRO., No. 52 South 5th-av., corner Bleecker-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ANY FAMILY WANTING THEIR HOUSE taken care of for the Summer or longer, without pay, by a reliable party with satisfactory references, can address A. A. A., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

PROTESTANT FAMILY WOULD LIKE the care of a private house for the Summer; City reference if required. Address by note or person, care of Mrs. Ford, No. 149 East 50th-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PARAN STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of the estate, Apartment House, Broadway, Twenty-seventh-street, and Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1872.
MARIETTA R. STEVENS Executrix.
JOHN L. MELCHER,
CHARLES G. STEVENS, } Executors.
d6-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO WORCESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of David Dows & Co., No. 20 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1873.
DAVID DOWS,
HENRY E. WORCESTER, } Executors.
ap25-law6mF.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE PERIER, late of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 11 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 12th day of December, 1872.
THEODORE PABST,
HENRY ESCH, Executors.
d13-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 112 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of January, 1873.
CHARLES WALL,
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, } Executors.
ja24-law6mFr SAMUEL M. MEEKER,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL COBB BISHOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 422, 424 and 426 East 25th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of March, 1873.
mh14-law6mF* SARAH BISHOP, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGLAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1873. WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator,
f7-law6mF* with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOUGLAS the younger, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1873.
WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator,
f7-law6mF* with the will annexed.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVING THE CHANNEL OF SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 1,328 CHESTNUT-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 28, 1873.

Sealed proposals in duplicate with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, May 29, 1873, for removing, by dredging, from the channel of the Schuylkill River, above Penrose Ferry Bridge, about 8,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel.

Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office where map of the locality may be seen. The right to reject any bid is reserved.
J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E.,
CORNER OF GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, April 23, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 3, 1873, at noon, for delivering at this department, with the following-named quantities of fuel, more or less, viz.:

Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—607 tons egg and 349 tons nut coal, and 59 cords hard wood.

Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—255 tons egg and 88 tons stove coal, and 31 cords hard wood.

Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—625 tons egg, 402 tons stove, and 29 tons nut coal; 6,000 pounds bituminous coal, 200 cords hard and 59 cords soft wood.

Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—454 tons stove and 113 tons nut coal; 40 cords hard and 35 cords soft wood.

David's Island, New-York Harbor—527 tons egg coal.

Willett's Point, New-York Harbor—400 tons egg, 267 tons stove, and 75 tons nut coal, and 8,000 pounds bituminous coal.

Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.—515 tons egg, 288 tons stove, and 129 tons nut coal; 25 cords hard, and 20 cords soft wood.

Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn.—134 tons egg, 89 tons stove, and 121 tons nut coal; 120 cords hard, and 20 cords soft wood.

Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.—120 tons egg coal.

The coal to be of the best quality, and the wood sound, dry and merchantable, and free from crooked limbs.

The wood must be delivered on the wharves, and the coal in the yards, or places provided for its reception, at the respective posts, and the trimming done by the contractor.

Deliveries must be made at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Quartermaster's Department.

Payments will be made in New-York City according to the weight and measurement certified to by the Quartermaster at the places of delivery.

The coal must be bid for in tons of 2,240 pounds, and wood in cords of 128 cubic feet.

No bid will be entertained from any party who has heretofore withdrawn or failed to fulfill his contract.

Blank forms of proposals may be procured at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become sureties, in a sum equal to one-fourth the amount of the contract, for the faithful execution of the same, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District-Attorney or Judge.

No bid will be entertained that is not in accordance with this advertisement, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

Bids may be made, and will be entertained, for the wood or coal separately for one or more of the posts.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the department, or to accept such portion of any bids, not less than for one post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interest. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for coal or wood," and addressed to the "Chief Quartermaster First Quartermaster's District," to whom application should be made for further information if desired.
R. N. BATCHELDER,
Major and Quartermaster United States Army,
Chief Quartermaster.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TENDERS FOR FREIGHT CARS.

The directors of this company invite tenders for the following:

250 Box Freight Cars.
100 Stock Cars.
75 Double-deck Stock Cars.
100 Platform Cars.
250 Standard Blue-line Cars.
100 Michigan Line Cars.

Sample Cars can be seen, and forms of tender and specification, with all other particulars, can be had on application to Mr. W. A. ROBINSON, Mechanical Superintendent Great Western Railway, Hamilton.

Tenders, sealed and marked, "Tender for Cars," must be in the hands of the undersigned on the 5th of May, 1873. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.
General offices, Hamilton, Ontario.
APRIL 22, 1873.

IMPROVING THE CHANNEL OF THE SOUTH RIVER, NEW-JERSEY.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 1,328 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 28, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, May 29, 1873, for removing, by dredging, from the canal joining the South to the Raritan River, about 11,500 cubic yards of sand. Forms, specifications, &c. will be supplied from this office, where map of localities may be seen.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.
J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT COLUMBUS, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
April 28, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., May 28, 1873, for furnishing the FRESH BEEF required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station and New-York City, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1873. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
R. G. RUTHERFORD,
Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry,
Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

IMPROVING CHANNELS OF NORTH AND SOUTH BRANCHES OF SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 1,328 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 28, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 1½ o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, May 29, 1873, for removing by dredging from the channels of the above rivers about 13,000 cubic yards of sand, gravel, and mud.

Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where map of the localities may be seen. The right to reject any bid is reserved.
J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

DREDGE AND DUMP SCOWS.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M. on Thursday, May 29, 1873, for the construction of a light-draught steam dredge-boat and two light-draught dump scows, for service on the Ohio River.

Proposals will also be received for second-hand dipper dredges and scows.

Specifications and printed forms of proposals will be furnished on application. The usual rights are reserved and conditions imposed.
WM. E. MERRILL, Major Engineers.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 4 PUBLIC LANDING, CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 19, 1873.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 25, 1873.

TO QUARRYMEN AND BUILDERS.

Separate sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 20th day of May, 1873, for all labor and material for the construction of the foundation, pier, dwelling-house, and enrockment of the light-house to be built on the south end of Hart Island, Long Island Sound, N. Y., in accordance with plans and specifications which, with form of bid, guarantee, contract, and all necessary information, will be furnished to bidders, by letter or otherwise, to this office.
J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers U. S. A., Engineer Third Light-house District.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT W. BUTLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,433.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Robert W. Butler, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of May, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner of Nassau-street,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1873.
ap25-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THENIES M. SMITH and SAMUEL W. BARD, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of Thenies M. Smith and Samuel W. Bard, of the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, bankrupts aforesaid. The payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of the debtors to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal.
GUILD & LUM, Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.
Attorneys for Petitioning Creditor.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES PHILIPSON and CAROLINE KERN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Charles Philipson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of May, 1873, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the office of I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of April, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap25-law3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York, ss.—In Bankruptcy.—At New-York, the 11th day of March, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LAWRENCE MEAD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
THEODORE W. MYERS,
ap18-law3wF* Assignee, &c.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of DANIEL LEARY, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
ap18-law3wF* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' UTENSILS.—Ice-cream freezers, tubs, molds, &c. Agent for Mills, Seamen & Packer's patent Philadelphia ice-cream machines. WILLIAM HART, No. 24 Catharine-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

A CHANGE HAVING TAKEN PLACE in the partnership hitherto existing under the copartnership name of LANMAN & KEMP, a firm having business relations with foreign countries, and which has existed in the City of New-York for more than five years, and we the undersigned, having formed a limited partnership under and pursuant to the first article of title 1 of chapter iv. of the second part of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, and all of the members of such pre-existing partnership of LANMAN & KEMP having become members of such limited partnership, and being desirous and having elected to continue their business under the name of such pre-existing partnership.

Now, we, the undersigned, do hereby, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, certify and declare that the persons dealing under the said name of LANMAN & KEMP are the members of the said limited partnership, who are George Kemp, the special partner therein, whose place of abode is No. 718 5th-av., in the City of New-York; William Kemp, one of the general partners therein, whose place of abode is No. 214 East 18th-st., in said City; Edward Kemp, another of the general partners therein, whose place of abode is No. 711 5th-av., in said City, and Adolph Hallgarten, the remaining general partner therein, whose place of abode is No. 128 West 34th-st., in said City.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names this 8th day of April, 1873.
(Signed.) GEORGE KEMP.
WILLIAM KEMP.
EDWARD KEMP.
ADOLPH HALLGARTEN.

City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 8th day of April, 1873, before me personally appeared George Kemp, William Kemp, Edward Kemp, and Adolph Hallgarten, to me severally known, and known to me to be the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
(Signed,) PRESCOTT HALL BUTLER,
[L. S] Notary Public New-York County.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between CARL AMANN and GEORGE WAIT, under the firm name of C. AMANN & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. The business will be closed by either of the partners using the firm name in liquidation.
CARL AMANN,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873. GEORGE WAIT.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership as merchandise brokers under the firm name of WAIT, CREIGHTON & MORRISON, to be conducted at No. 89 Wall-st.
GEORGE WAIT,
CLARENCE CREIGHTON,
CORNELIUS MORRISON.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing, under the firm name of WETMORE & HITCHCOCK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. WETMORE retiring from business.
H. P. WETMORE,
J. G. HITCHCOCK

Mr. E. A. NEWELL having purchased the interest of H. P. WETMORE, the business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm name of
HITCHCOCK, NEWELL & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between E. MULLER and W. H. MAJOR, and known as E. MULLER & MAJOR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
Dated New-York, May 1, 1873.
E. MULLER,
W. H. MAJOR.

E. MULLER will continue the business as broker and dealer in investment securities, gas stocks, &c., at the same place, No. 23 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a stock commission business under the firm name of RICHARDS & TILLINGHAST, member of the Stock Exchange and Gold Room.
WM. M. RICHARDS,
W. E. TILLINGHAST,
Member of the Stock Exchange and Gold Room.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of REID, LEO & CONTENT is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either partner having the right to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JAMES G. REID.
ARNOLD LEO.
NOAH CONTENT.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership, to date from May 1, 1873, to conduct a general banking and brokerage business, under the firm name of REID & CONTENT, at No. 19 Broad-st.
JAMES G. REID.
NOAH CONTENT.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1873.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me CHRISTOPHER HEISER, and will continue the business of the purchase and sale of American gold, stocks, bonds, &c., under the firm name of
F. S. HEISER & CO.
FREDERICK S. HEISER, No. 23 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER MAY 1, MR. WM. PAYNE retires from the firm of F. DERBY & CO. Mr. F. DERBY has associated with him Mr. WM. WELCH, and will continue business under the same firm name of F. DERBY & CO. All claims against and all debts due will be liquidated by the firm at their place of business, No. 3 Clinton-place.
F. DERBY.
WILLIAM PAYNE.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE FIRM OF MEAD & BUFFUM is this day dissolved by mutual consent. N. E. MEAD alone will sign in liquidation, and settle all bills.
N. E. MEAD,
D. P. BUFFUM.

NOS. 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

MR. W. H. GUNTHER, JR., IS THIS day admitted a partner in our house.
C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday evening from 5 to 7.
ASSETS, TEN MILLIONS NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank-books in English, French and German.
NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS bank quartered by the United States.
Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

DRY GOODS.

REAL OXYDIZED GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED PER VILLE DE PARIS.

OXYDIZED CLASPS,
BUTTONS, VAIL-PINS,
CHATELAINES, EAR-RINGS,
JEWEL-CASES, &c., &c.

EGYPTIAN, ROMAN, AND VENETIAN DESIGNS.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE NEW-YORK STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS. ESTABLISHED 1857. Carpets freed from dust and moths by means of patent flexible whips, and at the same time thoroughly aired. Orders sent by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. W. H. JORDAN, Proprietor.

N. B.—Several parties who advertise that they have new and improved machinery are using the old style of wooden beater, which I tried and rejected twelve years ago.

18½ CENTS FINE WHITE MATTINGS, Red Check, Fancy and Coir Mattings, Woolens, Cloths, Cassimeres Robes, &c.
ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 102 Chambers-st.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW.

DESKS.

Office and Library Furniture.

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

MAGNUS BROTHERS,

No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs,
offer at retail Picture Cords, all colors, the best quality, and warranted for thirty years; Tassels, Wire, Nails, Hooks, &c., Carpet Bindings, Tacks, Thread, Shade Tassels, Cord, Banner and Upholstery Trimmings on hand and made to order at short notice.

2,000 WALNUT BEDSTEADS AND chamber-sets of various grades; elegant designs; richly carved and trimmed with foreign wood; warranted thoroughly seasoned and substantially made, at much below store prices, at manufactory, No. 580 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A HANDSOME BLACK-WALnut sideboard; state price, and where same can be seen. Address A. B. C., Box No. 18 Jersey City Post-office.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLer, is the best. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank-books, stationery, and printing. Prices low.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FOR INVESTMENT.

It is universally conceded that carefully-selected FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS are not only SAFE, but are the MOST DESIRABLE SECURITIES for investment purposes. It is also an established fact that there are fewer instances of default in the Railroad loan than in any other of the great interests of the country.

These facts have been accepted as applying to the securities of Railroads generally, but they apply with greatly increased force in cases where the Roads have superior advantages in location, management and connections.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway

possesses all the advantages here named, and has, in addition, a very large business already created and assured to it. The BONDS of this road now offered are GOLD, SEVEN PER CENT., CONVERTIBLE, are FULLY SECURED by a FIRST MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire line of 420 miles, of which four-fifths are completed.

The geographical position of the road is remarkably favorable. Commencing at Indianapolis its direction is west, and diverging at Champaign it has terminal points at Peoria on the Illinois River and on the Mississippi opposite Keokuk.

Net earnings of the division from Indianapolis to Pekin and Peoria are large, and have been for a considerable period greater than the amount required for interest on all bonds issued by the company. Regular trains are running on more than 100 miles of the extension, and total receipts of the road for this year must be very satisfactory to all holders of its securities.

The Earnings in 1872 were $1,359,690 55, an increase of $395,000 over 1871. It is expected they will reach $2,000,000 during the present year.

These Bonds have an INTRINSIC VALUE exceeding the present low price of 90 and INTEREST, and holders will find a POSITIVE ADVANTAGE in an early increase in the value of their investment. Coupons January and July 1.

All NEGOTIABLE securities RECEIVED in exchange at best MARKET RATES.

Pamphlets, maps, and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,

Bankers, 14 Nassau-st.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., N. Y.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Travelers' Credits

issued, both in STERLING, on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND IN FRANCS, ON PARIS.
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.

CIRCULAR NOTES

of £10, £20, and £50 on the
UNION BANK, OF LONDON.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS; EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

PROPOSALS FOR STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office, until Thursday, 8th day of May, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million and forty-five thousand five hundred dollars of stocks of the City of New-York, to wit:

ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK.

Authorized by chapter 230, Laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900	$150,000 00
CROTON WATER MAIN STOCK. Authorized by chapter 583, Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1900	75,500 00
CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK. Authorized by chapter 739, Laws of 1872, payable in thirty years	70,000 00
ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK. Authorized by chapter 56, amended by chapter 323, Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891	150,000 00
CITY IMPROVEMENT STOCK. Authorized by chapter 320, Laws of 1869, payable Nov. 1, 1892	600,000 00

Said Stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of Stocks required and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Controller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates of equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved, on the part of the Controller, to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 29, 1873.

Robert Winthrop & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
(Will remove on May 1 to No. 31 NASSAU-ST.)

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

REMOVAL.

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1873.

On or about the 1st day of May, we shall remove our Banking Office from our old quarters, at No. 164 Nassau-st., to the new "BENNETT BUILDING," corner Fulton and Nassau sts.
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders that they will have the privilege of subscribing at par to the stock of this Company in the proportion of thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent. of the number of shares registered in their names April 1, 1873.

Those entitled to a fraction of a share can subscribe for a full share.

All subscriptions must be made between May 1 and 24, 1872, and no subscription will be received after the latter date.

The following are the dates of payment: First installment of fifty per cent. between May 1 and 24, 1872, and the remainder (fifty per cent.) to be called for on sixty days' notice, in installments not exceeding twenty-five per cent. at any one time.

The privilege of taking new stock may be sold by any shareholder. Blank allotments can be had at this office. The new stock can be paid for in full at time of subscription, if desired.
EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in compliance with the terms of sinking funds provided in the mortgages of the Tebo and Neosho Railroad Company and the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway Company the following bonds have this day been drawn for redemption viz: Tebo and Neosho Railroad first mortgage bonds, Nos. 1,489, 257, and 1,798; Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway first mortgage consolidated bonds, Nos. 5,782, 5,641, 5,141, 5,929, 5,808, 5,121, 5,418, 5,388, 4,776, 5,132, 5,939, 4,638, 4,590, 5,753, 6,145, 5,749, and 5,778.

The foregoing bonds will be redeemed, at their par value in gold, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of June, 1873.

The interest on all of said bonds will cease after sixty days from said 1st day of June, 1873.
LEVI PARSONS,
President Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad Co.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1873. ap23-lawtWF.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
ALBANY, May 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of managers will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 13th May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 14.

By order of the Board,
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,

[illegible]

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE

SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway, Line,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,

[illegible]

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

This railway is a corporation [illegible] of Iowa, which is the [illegible] State in the Northwest, [illegible] the Union FREE FROM DEBT. [illegible] has doubled in the last ten years [illegible] million and a quarter, which places [illegible] as No. 11 in the Union, against No. [illegible] gration is constantly seeking this State [illegible] to others, the freedom from taxation, the [illegible] vantages of the soil, the liberal laws which allow aliens to acquire and hold real estate without naturalization, offering special inducements to those going West. The [illegible] vision, running from Burlington [illegible] tin, Minnesota, a distance of [illegible] miles, was completed in February, 1872, and earned [illegible] an average of $[illegible] per month, being [illegible] crease of $[illegible] on the earnings of 1871. The [illegible] than $125,000 per month. The Milwaukee Division, from Cedar Rapids to Postville, on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, a distance of [illegible] miles, passes through one of the richest sections of the State of Iowa, and furnishing an outlet to Milwaukee and the lakes.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway bonds have been admitted to the New-York Stock Exchange, and are daily dealt in and quoted on the official lists, thus furnishing holders an advantage enjoyed by few of the new issues of railway bonds.

The entire loan has been sold, except about $[illegible], which we now offer, to close it out.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS.

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April [illegible], 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the [illegible] of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, for registration on or before the [illegible] of June proximo. JOHN F. TRACY, President.
C. R. MARVIN, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, April [illegible], 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until [illegible] o'clock on FRIDAY, May 2, for the purchase of the whole or any part of Two hundred thousand dollars Brooklyn Seven Per Cent. Permanent Water Loan Bonds, due in 1910, interest payable January and July. [illegible] must be enclosed [illegible] the price offered in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject any bid [illegible] the interest of the city.
T. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, April [illegible], 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bondholders and stockholders of this company, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the [illegible] of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the [illegible] of May next at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the [illegible] of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. G. BROUGHTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, April [illegible], 1873.

THE STOCK TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 3d day of May next, preparatory to the annual election for directors, to be held on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 5th day of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders for the election of Directors of this Institution will be held at the banking-house, [illegible] 3d-av., on TUESDAY, May 13, next. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
By order of the Board.
C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st., viz.: Eagle, Equitable, Home, Relief, Globe, Phenix, Lafayette, Importers and Traders, &c. Also, Chatham Bank and Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad. Insurance Stocks wanted.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. [illegible] WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April [illegible], 1873.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED INTEREST of the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, due May 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-street, New-York. Schedules of twenty or more coupons must be presented, for which checks will be ready [illegible]. The transfer-books for bonds [illegible] detached, will be closed April [illegible] and reopened May [illegible].
C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
TERRE HAUTE, [illegible] 1873.

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPONS due May 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of
JONES & SCHUYLER,
Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 606 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, April [illegible], 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO Dollars per share has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 606 Grand-st., on and after May 5.

The transfer-books will be closed from date until May 6.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Central Division First Mortgage Railroad and Land Grant Bonds, and of the Second Mortgage Railroad and Land Grant Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, due May 1, 1873, will be paid in gold coin at the National Bank [illegible] New-York.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY first Mortgage seven per cent. Gold Bonds, Due May 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
E. F. WINSLOW, President.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE THE 1st of May on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company will be cashed upon presentation at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
APRIL 30, 1873.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. (4) free of taxes has been declared payable on and after 8th inst.; transfer-books closed until that day.
G. W. DUER, President.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April [illegible], 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. free of taxes, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS DEsiring to occupy the market of the Dominion of Canada, will find an efficient representative. [illegible] Address [illegible]

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND POWERFUL IRON SCREW STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New York as SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, May 3, at 9½ A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, May 10, at 2½ P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, May 24, at 9 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, May 31, at 9:30 A.M.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Saloon and state-rooms accompany these steamers.

Rates of passage: $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

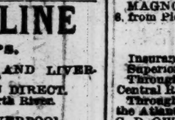
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, as well as Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets at $1 upward.

For passage or plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, FROM NEW-YORK.

CHINA.....Wednesday, April 30
SCOTIA.....Saturday, May 3
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, May 7 (Abyssinia, Saturday, May 10
ALEPPO.....Wednesday, May 14 (Halifax, Saturday, May 17
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, May 21 (Calabria, Saturday, May 24
ALEXANDRIA.....Wednesday, May 28 (Parthia, Saturday, May 31

Rates of passage, $80 and $100, currency, according to accommodations. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage passage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports. Apply at the Company's office, 4 Bowling-green.

Cabin passage to Liverpool, $100, currency. Steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20, North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Australia.....Sat., May 3 | Assyria.....Wed., May 21
Ismailia.....Wed., May 7 | Europa.....Sat., May 24
Victoria.....Sat., May 10 | Anchoria.....Wed., May 28
Orient.....Wed., May 14 | California.....Sat., May 31
Anglia.....Sat., May 17 | Olympia.....Wed., June 4

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for safety and comfort. The state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, Sat. Steamers, Wed. Steamers.
Gold. Currency.
Cabin.....$75 and $85 $75 and $85
Intermediate.....$40 $40
Steerage.....$30 $30

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, Thursday.....Saturday, May 3, at 10 A. M.
EGYPT, (Geogap.).....Saturday, May 10, at 2 P. M.
CANADA, Webster.....Tuesday, May 17, at 9 A. M.
SPAIN, Beach.....Thursday, May 24, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, Tucker.....Wednesday, May 28, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner.....Thursday, May 8, at 2 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$80, $90, $100, currency
Returns.....$160 and $180, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DARE.....Saturday, May 3
WASHINGTON.....BOUSSAN.....Saturday, May 17
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, May 31
VILLE DU HAVRE.....SURMONT.....Saturday, June 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid being transit by English railway and the disagreeable passage across the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna furnished at reduced rates.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST

and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on Saturday, May 3, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

PENNSYLVANIA, LOUISIANA,
GEORGIA, MINNESOTA,
VIRGINIA. ALABAMA.

Magnificent new and first-class iron screw steamers.

PENNSYLVANIA sails MAY 7,

from the Company's dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Cabins, $80 and $90; gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

ALL ON SALOON DECK.

Passengers booked to or from any part of Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, and the Continent at lowest rates, prepaid certificates, as LOW AS BY ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS LINE. DRAFTS ISSUED ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage Office, No. 6 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Friday, May 2, 10 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 3, 11 A.M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, May 8, 2 P.M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, May 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Tuesday, May 13, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 17, 10 A.M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY.

Quay Pier No. 46, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 22 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

P. C. BROWN, No. 36 South Market-st., Chicago.

W. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ARAGON, Watters.....Saturday, May 17
LADY ELGIN, Eyre.....Saturday, June 14
LAPLAND.....Wednesday, July 2
GREAT WESTERN.....Wednesday, July 2

New steamer now building.

Cabin passage, $70, currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

E. A. STEDMAN'S SONS,
No. 10 South-st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, May 7, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSTER.....May 14, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....May 21, at 1½ P.M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....May 28, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN.....June 4, at 12 M.
MARYLAND, Capt. CHESTER, Jr...June 11, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 68 Wall-st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, NASSAU, HAVANA, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, LA GUAYRA, AND PER SPANISH MAIN.

The company's first-class iron-built screw steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) as follows:

The steam-ship LAGOS, Capt. PEDEN, for Havana direct, on 10th May.

For freight and passage, apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO.'s General Agents,
No. 6 Wall-st, and No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

GLAMORGAN.....May 3
PEMBROKE.....May 24
GLAMORGAN.....June 14
PEMBROKE.....July 5

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$35.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

STEAM-SHIP GLAMORGAN, TO CARDIFF.—Cabin passengers by above vessel, 2d inst., are hereby notified that they will be conveyed on board by a steamer from the Barge office, Whitehall, (foot South Ferry,) at 10½ A. M. of that day.

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
1st May, 1873.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND TO PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

May 10, Steamer.....will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 9 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. CAVERLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Masatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 25th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco May 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, May 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 14, East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, THURSDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.
No. 322 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 3 P. M., From Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, April 30.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 3.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight to Florida. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, TUESDAY, May 6.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, May 13.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, May 20.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2½ P. M. day of sailing. For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....May 23
COLUMBIA, Capt. BLOUNT.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....July 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaves Pier No. 4, East River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).....May 1
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,).....May 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....May 15
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,)..May 22

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S EUROPEAN TOURS.

COOK'S TOURS TO VIENNA, over 100 different routes.

COOK'S TOURS TO ITALY, over 70 different routes.
COOK'S TOURS TO IRELAND, over 30 different routes.
COOK'S TOURS TO SCOTLAND, over 20 different routes.
COOK'S TOURS TO HOLLAND, BELGIUM, AND THE RHINE, over 30 different routes.
COOK'S TOURS ROUND THE WORLD.
COOK'S PERSONALLY CONDUCTED PARTY TO ITALY AND VIENNA, leaving for VICTORIA, MAY 10.

For full particulars see "COOK'S EXCURSIONIST" for April, now ready. Price 10 cents.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 262 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state rooms, apply at No. 344 Broadway, corner spring; 263 Broadway, corner Murray; 204 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MAGOUN, General Freight Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and ROWELL leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT of FRANKlin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, 30th, 9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 29th....8:00 A. M.
Friday, 2d.....9:30 A. M.	Thursday, 1st...9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 3d.....11:00 A. M.	Friday, 2d.....11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th....11:00 A. M.	Monday, 5th.....11:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th, 11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 6th.....2:00 P. M.
Thursday, 8th....12:00 M.	Wednesday, 7th, 3:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 2:30, and foot of 33d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road for Hartford, Springfield, and the North.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS.

NAVIGATION RESUMED

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.

One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and CHARTER OAK, will leave Pier No. 34, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and for warded promptly.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 113 South-st.

BONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDing at Cosmen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 6 o'clock P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 6:20, 8, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:50, 6, 8:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 4:30 P. M. Sunday, 4 and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:40 P. M.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company as Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

2.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Fredonia Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson and Greenport.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

1 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York and at Mineola with Hempstead.

RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

This route to Newport via Wickford will be open to travel on THURSDAY, May 1. Passengers can take the 8:00 A. M express-train, via New-Haven Road, (Grand Central Depot,) and arrive at Newport at 4 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.
NEWPORT, R. I., April 22, 1873.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1837.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

EDUCATION COMBINED WITH TRAVEL.—There is being formed a party of young gentlewomen to leave New-York for Europe July 2, under the guidance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prospectus. Address TRAVELER, No. 39 West 28th-st., New-York.

A LADY HAVING A PLEASANT HOME near Nyack, wishes to take three little girls, under twelve years of age, to board and educate; the comforts and refinements of a Christian home are assured; good references given. Address Miss COBB, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 5.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st-st.

MISS SUTTER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for children, No. 208 East 13th-st. Spring term commences April 14. Reopens Sept. 24.

SPANISH CLASSES NOW FORMING AT the Mercantile Library; private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, Broadway and 30th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—Originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD.—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana.—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company.—No. 8,855.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said Court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 8th of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings of the said aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause: The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging separately used with the same and branches and to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, and roads connecting therewith, including all the depots, station-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, woodhouses, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point Westwego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the same to the point of the distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line; together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property and the franchises, tolls, rigots, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees or under this decree with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, right of way, superstructions, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any and all real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed; and it is to be understood that the sale under this deed of trust, and the decree herein mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed of mortgage or deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit. And it is further understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgage or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust executed in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 18th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage, dated the 1st of May, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrances; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Master for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed) HENRY J. GARDNER,
PETER BUTLER,
Trustees.
ROBERT H. SHANNON,
J. W. GURLEY,
Masters.

SALE OF OBSOLETE AND UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
ENTRANCE ON GREENE-ST., (POST-OFFICE BOX 1,811.)
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office, for the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, embracing cannon, small arms, leather-work, lead, &c., at the various arsenals, forts, and depots in the United States.

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1873, for stores located at Posts in the following named States, to wit: Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock, M., on Thursday, the 12th day of June, 1873, for stores located at Posts in the following named States and Territories, to wit: Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Indian, Montana, New-Mexico, Washington, and Wyoming.

For list of stores in detail, location, terms, &c., see catalogues, which can be procured on application at the Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., at this Agency, or at any of the Arsenals or Depots, and Commanding Officers of other posts will furnish, on application, information as to what stores on hand at their respective posts are for sale.

The Department reserves the right to reject all bids which are not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms cash: Ten per cent. at the time of the award, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of the stores. Packing boxes will be charged at prices to be determined by the Department.

Bidders will state explicitly the Post where the stores are located which they bid for, and will give the kinds and quantities they propose to purchase.

Deliveries will only be made at the various Posts where stored.

Proposals will be addressed to the United States Ordnance Agency, New-York, (Post-office Box No. 1,811,) and should be indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Obsolete

ALBANY.

A Lively Tilt on the Usury Bill—Stealings in the Supply Bill—The Police.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 1.—The House adjourned this morning with as lively a little row as any we have seen this session, and so suddenly was it precipitated on the members, that when it was over, and it only occupied ten minutes, they could scarcely realize that it had occurred. After spending the whole morning on the Supply bill, Mr. Fort, at 1¼, had it progressed, to allow some other business to be done in the spare quarter of an hour. Instead of Mr. Cornell taking the chair when the bill was reported to the House, Mr. Husted did so, and members immediately looked round to see what was coming. They had not long to wait, for Mr. Cornell, taking the floor, announced that he had a privileged resolution to offer. Calls were made for a reading. It was read by the Clerk, and proved to be a substitute for the resolutions with which the Usury bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee yesterday. The only difference from the original amendment was that, instead of stating that the existing Usury laws should again come into force when this new law should expire, it provided that the proposed bill should simply suspend those laws for two years, during which time the new act should have full force and effect. This, as Mr. Cornell stated in offering it, was in accordance with two decisions of the Supreme Court on the subject. The Clerk was scarcely allowed to conclude the reading, when Mr. Husted put the question to the House on the adoption of the resolution, amid a perfect storm of objections. Half the members were on their feet, shouting in confusion, while high above the din the hoarse voice of Smith Weed could be heard shouting, "I object, Mr. Speaker, I object! A point of order, Mr. Speaker." It was impossible even for Mr. Husted to rule, as he had practically done in putting the question, that the resolution was a privileged one in face of this universal opposition. He rapped for silence, and asked Mr. Weed to state his point of order. That gentleman stated that the order of third reading of bills being announced, it was not in order to offer a resolution relating to a bill not on that order (it will be remembered the Usury bill was in the hands of the Judiciary Committee) unless by the unanimous consent of the House. He objected. His objection was followed by another shouting of objections from other members. The Speaker ruled that the point of order was not well taken, and the confusion and noise were instantly renewed. "I appeal from the decision of the Chair," cried Mr. Weed. Without a moment's pause, Mr. Husted put the question: "Shall the decision of the Chair be the decision of the House? It requires a two-thirds vote." Up jumped a number of the opponents of the bill, but before the Clerk could count, Mr. Prince whispered something to Mr. Cornell, and that gentleman, disclaiming any intent to violate the rules of the House, withdrew his amendment for a moment, and Mr. Prince immediately reported the bill from the committee, which, of course, placed it before the House. Then the amendment was renewed, and was now in order; but the motion to recommit again, which was involved in it was debatable, and Mr. Weed immediately availed himself of it. He charged that the motion had been made out of order by an arrangement between the Speaker and Mr. Husted, who had been placed in the chair to carry out the plan. Mr. Husted was on his feet in an instant, and, violently rapping the desk, ordered Mr. Weed "to proceed in order." "I am doing so, Mr. Speaker," responded Mr. Weed, as he seemed to place his back obstinately against the wall, prepared to fight to the last. "I am doing so, and I shall have the rules of the House enforced, at any cost." Meanwhile Mr. Husted kept his feet, gavel in hand, and looked fiercely at the obstinate man who defied him. Mr. Weed continued his remarks, but did not venture to say anything offensive again. All this had taken place in so short a time that it still wanted ten minutes of 2; and it soon became apparent that Mr. Weed intended to talk till the hour of adjournment, and to prevent a vote being taken on the amendment. This trick, as soon as it was seen, put the House into good humor again, and even Mr. Cornell joined in the general laugh. At 1:58 Mr. Cornell asked his opponent to give way, and on his consenting, withdrew the amendment entirely. Mr. Weed immediately sat down, and the House adjourned; and fortunately in excellent humor.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The work of fixing up the Supply bill goes merrily on. "No striking out," as Denny Burns expressed it, when giving a negative vote on a motion to expunge something. The original draft of the bill will appear as if it had suffered a bad attack of small-pox when it gets to the Senate. It is certain that a strong curative dose will be applied to it there; but we have nothing to do with that now. We are all rushing in our amendments in the most delightful manner, little and big steals together; the voting goes all one way; and if anything is struck out, it is nearly certain to be some absolutely necessary item which the Senate will have to restore. In this frolicsome spirit the House struck out the appropriation for paying its own expenses for the session, and, further, to exhibit the good humor in which this work puts it, it struck out some little items of no particular importance, but which will have effect in saving appearances, and proving that the voting is not all one way. The bill is already very little like that which came from the Ways and Means Committee; and the full importance of the position of chairman of that committee is discovered only when this bill is under consideration. It is the chief product of the labors of the committee during the session, and on the Chairman devolves the duty not only of defending all that is in it, but of keeping out all that it is undesirable should be there. He is expected to have at his fingers' ends every fact bearing on each item in the bill; he is expected to know everything about the little jobs which will be attempted to be put into it when the bill is in the House. If his influence there be small, he will be condemned to see everything carried over his head; or if he be of too combative a temper, and oppose everything, the House will get "down on him," and pay no attention to his remonstrances. It is Mr. Fort's misfortune not to enjoy that degree of influence in the House which his position entitles him to; he is of that fighting temper which the position of guardian of the treasury seems to require. Here, then, is the secret of the successful rush of amendments into the bill this year; while in other years, the same result has followed from a chairman obstinately fighting to carry his Supply bill through just as he has reported it. That the Senate will cut off about half of the amendments which have been engrafted on the bill is nearly certain. It will then have to go into a conference committee, where, apart from the contagious influences which affect the action of congregated bodies, the bill will probably be put into proper shape, and made respectable.

PRIVATE BANKING.

The bill to require private banks to make an annual report of their affairs to the State was considered in the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon. Mr. S. L. Chittenden, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, appeared to speak in opposition to the bill. He showed that private banks were in all respects institutions on the same basis as dry-goods firms, or other business corporations. They had no charters from the State, they had no privileges which those charters gave, nor any duties which they imposed. Private bankers did not have advantage of the limited liability clause of the General Banking law, but were responsible to the last dollar of their property, precisely as any other business man was. They were in all respects independent of the State, and Mr. Chittenden contended that it would be as just [illegible] brokers, merchants, and commission men to report their affairs to the State as to compel private bankers to do so. This bill was introduced in the House, where it has not made any progress. Bowen introduced it in the Senate, but it does not promise to be more successful there.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The appointments of the Commissioners of Emigration, it is said, will not be sent to the Senate until the expiration of the period allowed by the bill, which will be next Wednesday. The Governor, though he has not named any one, has referred to several well-known and eminent merchants of New-York as the class of men he will select for the positions.

EVENING DEBATE ON THE SUPPLY BILL.

The House went again at the Supply bill, when it reassembled this evening, and the expectation was general that it would get through with the reading at last and seek the order of general amendments. Unfortunately there occurred the item making an appropriation to William Barnes for his services in the Miller investigation, and over this the House at once fell into a furious controversy. That this matter would be a subject of dispute has been predicted, and the events of the evening justified that prediction. For nearly two hours a debate, often personal, always bitter, and sometimes verging to insult, raged on the motion of Mr. Jacobs to strike out the section. It was carried, at last, by an almost unanimous vote. A reconsideration was move and voted down, which settles the matter. The reading of the bill was resumed and went on slowly, amendments being offered and variously disposed of, for the House seemed now to have lost something of its good-humored giving away mood. The two appropriations for the Legislative printing were passed, after some trouble. The appropriations for the Quarantine Commission were also disposed of, after one or two small amendments had been made, and the twenty-eighth page of the bill was reached. Here Mr. Fort sent up an additional section appropriating $10,000 for a survey of Staten Island, and immediately started a controversy similar to that over the Barnes item. Jacobs denounced the amendment as being in the interest not of the State, but of two rival land improvement companies on the island, who wanted their differences settled without expense to themselves. Beebe, of Sullivan, defended the amendment, and the quarrel between the two Democratic champions grew hot. Fort came in to support his action, and was at once attacked with extreme bitterness by Jacobs, who declared that never, in his legislative experience, had there been so extraordinary a supply bill as this had become. The quarrel was ended, after much trouble, by the adoption of Fort's amendment, and then the bill was progressed.

THE CANAL FUNDING BILL.

The Canal Funding bill has been passed by the Senate, and the Local Prohibition bill was hurriedly ordered to a third reading at 10 o'clock to-night; but J. Wood will move a recommittal to-morrow, to get the clause struck out allowing the sale of lager, which was inserted by Mr. Cock.

THE USURY BILL.

The new amendment of Mr. Cornell to the Usury bill is to provide that existing laws shall be suspended and declared inoperative for the two years, instead of repealing and re-enacting. This change will make this feature of the bill conform to a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in reference to the temporary suspension of a statute. He attempted to get it in at this morning's session, but was prevented by Weed's talking against time to the hour of adjournment. It will be renewed when the bill reaches its final passage.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL BILLS.

The two supplemental bills to the charter, which it was known were under preparation, were introduced in the Senate this morning by Mr. Woodin, and referred to the Committee on Cities. The fact that such bills would soon be introduced was generally talked of; but it was not anticipated that they would be introduced till Friday, or the beginning of next week. The changes which they effect in the charter will be seen from the provisions of the bills, as appended:

THE POLICE BILL.

AN ACT to amend an act to be entitled "An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York," passed April 30, 1873.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The police force of the City of New-York should consist of one superintendent of police, four inspectors of police, captains of police not exceeding in number one to each fifty of the total number of patrolmen, sergeants of police not exceeding four in number to each fifty of the total number of patrolmen, doormen of police not exceeding two in number to each fifty of the total number of the patrolmen, surgeons of police to the number authorized by law, and patrolmen to the number of 2,100. The Board of Police shall appoint all the members of the police force, and may remove the superintendent of police by resolution. The Board of Police shall have power to increase the police force by adding to the number of patrolmen from time to time, but such increase shall not exceed 160 in any one year.

SEC. 2. The Board of Police shall have power to fix the salaries and compensation of all clerks appointed by said board, and of all employes whom they may be authorized to appoint.

Promotions of officers and members of the police shall be made by the board only on grounds of meritorious police service and superior capacity, and shall be as follows:

Sergeants of police shall be selected from among patrolmen assigned to duty as roundsmen, captains from among sergeants, and inspectors from among captains.

SEC. 3. No person shall be appointed patrolman who shall be, at the date of such appointment, over thirty years of age; nor shall any person who shall have been a member of the force and resigned or been dismissed therefrom be appointed, except by the concurring vote of all the commissioners comprising the board, to be taken by yeas and nays, and recorded in the minutes. Any male citizen who shall have resided in the State of New-York for one year next preceding his application, may be appointed if he possess all the other qualifications required by law.

SEC. 4. Special patrolmen, appointed in pursuance of law, may be dismissed by the board.

SEC. 5. Any member who shall be absent without leave, for five days, shall cease to be a member of the police force.

SEC. 6. The board created by this act shall possess and perform all the duties heretofore exercised by the Board of Metropolitan Police.

SEC. 7. The Police Department shall be paid off by the Treasurer and the Controller shall pay over to the Treasurer the annual levy for the support of the police force in such sums as needed from month to month. The Board of Police shall procure and pay for all printing, books, &c.

SEC. 8. The Police Board shall have power to grant pensions, payable out of the Police Life Insurance fund; provided that no such pension shall have been heretofore granted.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

AN ACT to amend chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York," passed April 30, 1873:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. So much of the fourth section of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York," as provides for the filling of vacancies in the Board of Aldermen, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "A vacancy or vacancies existing or occurring in the Board of Aldermen shall be filled by the board," and the provision contained in the said section for the filling of such vacancies is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Section 7 of said chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 7. Every member expelled from either board shall forfeit all his rights and powers as alderman or assistant alderman.

SEC. 3. Section 8 of said chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 8. The stated and occasional meetings of each board shall be regulated by its own resolutions and rules, and both boards may meet at the same time or on different days, as they may severally deem expedient.

SEC. 4. Section 10 of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 10. The Mayor shall return such ordinance or resolution to the board in which it originated within ten days after receiving it, or at the next meeting of such board after the expiration of said ten days.

SEC. 5. Section 15 of said chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 15. The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall, by virtue of his office, be Clerk of the Common Council and of the Board of Supervisors, and shall perform all the duties heretofore performed by the Clerk of the Common Council, except such as shall be assigned to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, without additional compensation to that paid him as Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 6. The tenth subdivision of the seventeenth section of said chapter is hereby amended by adding thereto at the end thereof the words following, that is to say: "And to provide for the regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering, and lighting streets, roads, places, and avenues."

SEC. 7. Section 26 of the said chapter is hereby amended by striking out the words "regular clerk or," from the second clause or sentence of said section. And the said section is hereby further amended by striking out from the fourth clause or paragraph of the said section the words "but subject also to the revision of the Board of Apportionment."

SEC. 8. The twenty-ninth section of the said chapter is hereby amended by adding at the end of the seventh clause or sentence of said section the words, "but this provision shall not apply to work done or supplies furnished not involving the expenditure of more than $1,000, pursuant to section 91 of this act." And the said section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the words following: "The Controller shall furnish to each head of department, weekly, a statement of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for his department."

SEC. 9. Section 73 of the said chapter is hereby amended by striking out of the same the words "ninety-seven" and inserting in place thereof the words "ninety-one."

SEC. 10. The 36th section of said chapter is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the words, "but this provision shall not apply to counsel employed by the public administration, where the compensation of such counsel is not to be paid out of the treasury of the City of New York."

SEC. 11. The 44th section of said chapter is hereby amended so that the residence therein required shall be a residence in the State, instead of the City and State.

SEC. 12. The eighty-third section of said chapter is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the words "for the construction."

SEC. 13. The eighty-fourth section of said chapter is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the word "four."

SEC. 14. The ninety-first section of said chapter is hereby amended by striking out from the second clause on sentence thereof the word "one," preceding the word "thousand," and inserting in place thereof the word "five."

SEC. 16.—Section 103 of said chapter is hereby repealed.

SEC. 17.—The seventh paragraph of the 111th section of the said chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "All advertising required to be done by the City, and all notices required by law or ordinance to be published in corporation papers, shall be inserted at the public expense in the *City Record*, and in two morning and two evening newspapers published in the English language, and in one newspaper published in the German language, all in said City, to be designated by the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Commissioner of Public Works annually; and a publication therein shall be a sufficient compliance with any law or ordinance requiring publication of such matters or notices.

SEC. 18. The Commissioner of Public Works is hereby declared to be a member of "the Board of Estimate and Apportionment" provided for by the 112th section of said chapter, in addition to the officers named in said section as members of said board.

SEC. 19. Section 120 of said chapter is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the words "in section 122," and inserting in place thereof the words "in section 117."

SEC. 20. This act shall take effect immediately.

State Senate—Evening Session.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to incorporate the New-York Warehouse and Railway Company and provide improved commercial facilities in the City of New York.

Mr. Benedict opposed the measure in an extended speech.

Various amendments were made to the bill, striking out the provision allowing the company to take private property and inserting a clause forbidding the use of any locomotives in the streets of New-York. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Senator Woodin reported, from the Committee on Cities, the amendments to the New-York charter, and asked to make the bill a special order for Friday morning.

Senator D. P. Wood hoped not, for he desired to be present when the amendments were being considered, and, as he could not be present to-morrow, he would object to the motion. There will be no difficulty in passing the bill, and there can be no good reason for rushing these amendments through so hurriedly.

Senator Woodin, during the discussion, said the following clause in the charter, as signed by the Governor, and on file in the Secretary of State's office, was stricken out by the Senate, and it was a matter of surprise to all the members of the Legislature to find it therein: "No real estate or buildings other than such as are exempted by general law shall be exempted from taxation." One of the proposed amendments is to strike out this clause, which was left in by the mistake of the Engrossing Clerk.

The bill was made the special order for Tuesday morning.

An extended debate occurred on a motion to adjourn over Saturday, but it was finally carried.

At 10 o'clock the Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the local prohibition bill.

Mr. Benedict moved to exempt the City of New-York from the provisions of the proposed law. Lost.

Mr. Lord moved that the question be decided upon the result of the vote of the entire State, instead of each town or city. Lost.

Mr. James Wood moved to strike out the amendment exempting lager-bier and cider from the bill. Lost—yeas 12, nays 13, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Marine Disaster—Sinking of the Steamer Frances Wright.

The schooner John Kelso, Kelso, master, from Virginia, arrived in this port yesterday, having on board the Captain and crew of the steamer Frances Wright, which sunk at sea yesterday. Capt. Fairchild, of the Frances Wright, reports that, on the 30th of April, at 11:35 P. M., the shaft on the port engine broke in the stern stuffing box, carrying away sleeve dead wood, &c., in after part of the ship. The vessel commenced to fill rapidly, and the engineer finding it impossible to stop the leak, shut off the sea injection, put on the bilge injection and donkey pumps. The mate and all hands were put on the forward pumps. Notwithstanding the efforts of the crew, the water continued to gain rapidly, and the ship was fast sinking. At 12¼ A. M. the water had risen above the floor of the engine-room, and the fires were soon extinguished on the main boiler. The ship now lost all steerage way, and became unmanageable. A steamer hove in sight; her name was understood by Capt. Fairchild to be the Claribel. The Captain was asked to assist in towing the sinking vessel on shore; but he found it impossible to do anything for the doomed ship. May 1, 1½ A. M.—It now became unsafe to remain any longer on board, and accordingly orders were given to clear away and man the boats and abandon the ship. Between decks was now nearly filled with water. Having got all the crew on board the boats put off, but stood by for some time. About twenty-five minutes after the boats put off the ship went down by the stern. At daylight a schooner—the John Kelso—was sighted, and the boats pulled to her, when the crew were taken on board and kindly treated by Captain Kelso and by him brought to this port. The Frances Wright was built in 1865 at Fairhaven, and was 597 tons.

The Pattenburg Murder—Acquittal of College.

The trial of David College for the alleged murder of Dennis Powell, during the riots at Pattenburg, N. J., in September, was concluded yesterday. On the opening, Mr. J. W. Voorhis resumed his argument, attempting to impeach the testimony of the witnesses for the State. Hon. John T. Bird closed for the defense in a speech of two hours, referring particularly to the law in the case. Mr. Allen made the closing speech for the State, and the Chief-Justice summed favorably, as it was thought, to the prisoner. He said: It is established that Powell, with others, was killed by a mob who were avenging the death of a comrade. The assembling of crowds of this sort was unlawful, and there was no evidence to show that the dead men had done anything to excite the crowd against them. All those who were present and abetting in any way were guilty of murder, and each one to be held liable for what is done in furtherance of the common design. The important question was the defendant's connection with the mob. College was undoubtedly with the mob. If he went voluntarily, even if he took no active part, he was liable to some extent. To make the defendant guilty in the first degree he must have gone with the intention of killing, and participated. There was little evidence to show that the prisoner had any intention of committing murder. If he acted under coercion in joining and accompanying the mob, then he is not guilty. After an absence of one hour the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. College was immediately discharged, and was warmly greeted by his friends. The case of John Bogue was immediately called, and the other trials will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

The Late Hon. James Brooks.

The autopsy of Mr. James Brooks, which was made yesterday in Washington, disclosed the fact that he died of cancerous disease of the stomach, a malady of slow progress, which had probably occupied several years in its development. The remains will be forwarded to this City to-morrow, under the charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. The funeral services will be held in Grace Church, on Sunday afternoon. The flags on the City Hall and other buildings were displayed half-mast high yesterday as a mark of respect to Mr. Brooks' memory, and at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Mr. Wm. E. Dodge and others alluded to the decease of Mr. Brooks in feeling and appropriate terms.

THE ATLANTIC BANK.

Statement of One of Taintor's Brokers—The Latest Developments—Meeting of Depositors' Committee.

At the Atlantic Bank, yesterday, but little information could be gleaned with regard to the state of affairs so far as developed by the investigations of the receiver and his assistants. In fact, Mr. Strong seems to have adopted the non-committal maxim. The bank doors are closely guarded by a porter, who returns the same stereotyped answer to all inquiries, viz.: that the receiver has no information to give. A TIMES reporter, however, met Receiver Strong yesterday afternoon, as he was leaving the bank, when that gentleman said that he could give no definite statement with regard to the affairs, although he admitted that he had compiled a report of the condition of the assets and liabilities, according to the entries contained in the books, but inasmuch as the assets found in the bank did not correspond with what was called for by the books, he would prefer to make another examination before making any public statement. When closely pressed for the statement as it was, Mr. Strong stated that he did not feel at liberty to give it until he had held a consultation with the Controller of the Currency, which he expected to have in the course of the day. Beyond this nothing could be gleaned from him. The reporter again called at the bank later in the day, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in obtaining an interview with Mr. Strong's deputy at the barred door, but this gentleman, like his superior, gave the same answers to all questions, viz.: "I don't know. I can't tell." Mr. Strong re-entered the bank as the reporter was about leaving, and both went into the banking-room together. Mr. Strong, however, turned on his heel when addressed and hurriedly walked into the rear private office, closing the door after him, thus adding to his unusually reticent manner that of discourtesy.

The following statement, appearing in one of yesterday's papers, was next investigated by the reporter:

"Further inquiry into the accounts revealed that within twenty-four hours of the collapse one of the directors had overdrawn the account of his firm to the amount of $6,000. There was great reluctance on the part of the officers in charge to give the name of this director, but finally the reporter learned that the overdrawn account was that of Messrs. S. H. Raynor & Co. A check of this house for $15,000 was certified on Friday, and the bank failed on Saturday. There was only $9,000 to the credit of the firm. Considering the good standing of this firm the overdraft is insignificant; the house is good for many times the amount; and even the most excited depositors do not intimate anything wrong in this account. Mr. Raynor has been a director and stockholder for some years."

The real facts of the case, as narrated by Mr. Martin, the partner of Mr. S. H. Raynor, are as follows: On Saturday morning last a check was given for $15,000 to a gentleman with whom the firm have business relations, and to enable him to send it in the country, and that it might be at once made available for use, this gentleman took it to the bank and got it certified. The amount on deposit to the credit of S. H. Raynor & Co. in the bank at that time was $9,000. Just previous to 3 o'clock, and in order to make good their account, this firm sent to the bank $11,000 in greenbacks to be deposited in the usual way, which would have left their account showing a balance to their credit of $5,000. The deposit was, however, refused, as the receiving teller's window was closed shortly before 3 o'clock. On the Monday following the stoppage of the bank, S. H. Raynor & Co. were visited by the gentleman to whom they gave the check, and they retired it by handing over the amount in money. They next sent the check to the receiver of the Atlantic Bank, and had the certification erased. The deposit of $9,000 still remains to their credit. Mr. Martin further stated that his partner, Mr. Raynor, was in Europe, but that he was perfectly prepared to promptly pay any assessment that may be made on him, on account of the stock he owned.

The same paper also prints the following:

"The special loan account shows that over $340,000 have been loaned on securities, all of which have disappeared. Of this amount, L. H. Niles, No. 8 Broad-street, one of Taintor's brokers—and, as far as known, his only broker—had received $90,000; and J. H. Conover, a clerk of Mr. Niles, who is said to receive only a small salary, (named by some persons as low as $8 a week,) had borrowed $35,000. Nearly all these loans had been made to Mr. Niles and Mr. Conover within the last three months. Only one loan of $10,000 is entered as having been made previous to 1873, and this was as late as November, 1872. All the securities deposited by Mr. Niles and Mr. Conover are among those said to have been stolen. The books of the bank show that the concern was indebted to Mr. Niles to the amount of $50,000, represented to have been deposited by him; but Mr. Niles yesterday appeared before Receiver Strong, and, on being asked the amount of his claim against the bank, said it was between $200 and $300 only."

Mr. Lucien H. Niles was visited by THE TIMES reported, who questioned him in regard to the facts of the case. He totally and emphatically denies that he has any such account with the bank, as above mentioned, neither has he a deposit of $50,000 in the bank, nor is he indebted to it in any amount. All that the bank is indebted to him, he says, is between $300 and $400. Mr. Niles further stated that he has notified Receiver Strong that he has in hand from $20,000 to $25,000 balance remaining from his transactions with Taintor, the defaulting cashier. This sum he is prepared to hand over, less the amount of his deposit, to any one producing to him a proper and legal authority to receive it. J. H. Conover, the clerk of Mr Niles, also stated that he is neither a debtor nor creditor of the bank, and that he never had any transactions with it or with Taintor. Neither has he ever negotiated securities, or obtained money, for Taintor. Mr. Niles, when questioned as to the amount of his dealings with the cashier, declined to give any definite answer, although he admitted that a considerable loss had been suffered by him in Pacific Mail stock. To the question as to whether the magnitude of Taintor's dealings with him had not aroused his suspicions, he replied that he always understood that Taintor was doing business on behalf of some of his friends, and he imagined that Mr. Stockwell was at the back of him in the Pacific Mail operations. Taintor, he said, had four other brokers, but he was not a man to generally take heavy risks. He never brought him any securities to negotiate, nor did he deposit scrip as collateral or for margins.

A rumor was prevalent in certain quarters yesterday that Taintor had offered to refund a considerable sum, providing that all criminal proceedings were discontinued against him. On inquiry among the directors this rumor was found to be without foundation, and they expressed their determination to prosecute the defaulter to the utmost.

The following facts, which led Taintor to make the disclosure to the Clearing-house Committtee of the condition of the bank, and which led to its closing its doors, were related to our reporter yesterday afternoon. On Friday morning last Mr. Southworth, the President of the bank, called the cashier into his room and told him that he thought the time had arrived when they should examine the call loan account and see if the securities were intact and with sufficient margin. The cashier appeared very confused, and replied that he was too busy to attend to that at the moment, but would be through his business by 2 o'clock, when the examination could be proceeded with. He then left the President's room and shortly afterward went out of the bank. As he was leaving, the President noticed that he appeared very pale, and walked as though under the influence of liquor. This somewhat roused his suspicions that something was wrong, and these suspicions were strengthened by Taintor not returning to the bank that day. The President then left for home, and, after deliberating, he determined the next morning to call the directors together, which he did, and lay the case before them. At 11 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the directors met, and Taintor was notified to have all in readiness for the examination of the securities of the bank by the board at 2 o'clock. Taintor again left the bank, and, it appears, went to the President of the Clearing-house Committee, and related the story of his defalcations to him, which resulted as already published. The theory with regard to the matter, and which is borne out by facts, is that the bank was perfectly solvent, and that all was correct at the time the statement was made to the National Bank Department in February last, and that between that time and Friday last Taintor had lost or gambled away about $25,000 of the funds belonging to the institution; that he, on that day, seeing that the discovery of his defalcations was imminent, consulted with his lawyer and stated the fact to him that he was deficient in his accounts some $25,000, which he was unable to make up. His counsel, it is said, told him that he had subjected himself to be sent to the State Prison, and that he should advise him to take or abstract as large an amount more from the Bank as he possibly could, as the crime could be no more, and trust to being able to make a compromise by returning a portion of the stolen funds, to help him out of the difficulty. On receiving this advice, it is supposed that Taintor, between that afternoon and Saturday morning set to work and abstracted some $380,000 worth of securities, which had been deposited as collaterals against the call loans made. This view of the case is considerably strengthened by the fact that among the papers in his desk, and which were in great confusion, was found an envelope indorsed "F. L. Taintor, private papers," as though he had placed it there, intending to carry it off, but had forgotten to do so. It is supposed that he still has the bulk of the stolen securities intact, but hidden away for use, either in trying to effect a compromise or for other purposes.

A meeting of the Depositors' Committee, Mr. W. J. A. Fuller presiding, was held yesterday afternoon, when it was arranged to hold a conference with the directors with regard to arranging for a settlement of all their claims so soon as Mr. Burrows returned from Europe, that gentleman having nearly one-quarter of the stock, and being besides a prominent director of the bank.

Mr. Fuller stated that he believed it was the intention of the directors to have the brokers who acted for Taintor in his stock transactions, indicted by the Grand Jury. The loss to the stockholders, it is expected, from the latest accounts, will be about $420,000.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Bret Harte will deliver his celebrated lecture, "The Argonauts of '49," to-morrow afternoon at Association Hall in Fourth-avenue.

J. H. Warwick, Esq., late of California, will give a free lecture, this evening, before the Polytechnic Association, in Hall No. 24 Cooper Union, on "Our Pacific Coast and Its Resources."

A fire occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the lager-beer saloon of Charles Maurer, in the basement of No. 334 East Twenty-sixth-street, causing $1,000 damage to building and contents.

Ann Nagle, aged forty-six, of No. 23 Essex-street, while at work near a stove in her apartments, her clothing accidentally ignited and she was so terribly burned that her life is despaired of.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court has ordered bills of indictment against all the parties charged with sending obscene publications and "malpractice" instruments and nostrums through the mails.

The failure of O. D. Swan & Co., Wall-street brokers, was announced in the Stock Exchange yesterday. Their liabilities in the Exchange are small, not exceeding $8 000, and it is thought they were forced to suspend on account of outside speculations.

At the request of Controller Green, the Board of Police yesterday adopted a resolution permitting Police Justice McQuade to hold sessions at the Harlem Police Station, in East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, until a permanent location for the Police Court is procured.

BROOKLYN.

During April the police recovered $11,063 worth of property, and restored $10,602 worth to the lawful owners.

Work has been commenced on a new railroad, leading from Hunter's Point Ferry to Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, and Blissville.

Dr. Charles Freschland, of Seventeenth-street and Fifth-avenue, was, yesterday, arrested on a charge of malpractice. The doctor asserts his innocence.

During April taxes and assessments to the amount of $332,315 were received by the tax collector. The Excise Commissioners received $9,080, and disbursed $3,059, and for licenses issued by the city $2,879 was received.

During last week there were 156 deaths, 14 less than during the preceding week, and 116 less than in the corresponding week of last year. Of this number 3 died from small-pox, 24 from pneumonia, and 1 from old age.

Capt. Ferry, of the Third Police Precinct, reports that, after careful examination, he is satisfied that Henry Hudson, of No. 162 Wyckoff-street, was neither assaulted nor robbed, as he himself reported, as he is not known at the banks from which he claimed to have drawn $800. The cut in his head is proved to have been received from a fall in the street while intoxicated.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Lutheran Church Society of Pascock has purchased ground and raised a sum of money to build a new chapel.

James Lyons, a young rough of Jersey City, was yesterday held to bail in $150 for severely beating his father, a man well advanced in years.

Justice Birkenstock, who is the collector for Meckert's Brewery at Guttenburg, was robbed of $350 while riding in a New-York horse-car on Wednesday.

The Foreign Board of Missions has appointed Dr. W. G. Taylor, of Camden, as physician to the Gaboon Mission, on the west coast of Africa. Dr. Taylor will leave for his new field about June 1.

Henry Drayton, a Jersey City baker, who was detected some time ago in removing smuggled goods from one of the Cunard steamers, has compromised the matter by paying to Government the sum of $10,000.

George Bleker, engaged as a driver on the canal-boat Mary C. Cook, was drowned in the Delaware and Raritan Canal, at Trenton, Wednesday night. His legs became entangled in the line, and he was thus thrown into the water.

Major B. W. Hoxey, of Paterson, who was recently appointed Consul to Jerusalem, has been obliged to decline the appointment on account of ill-health. He has been advised by Secretary Fish that the climate is unfavorable to pulmonary complaints.

A woman named Mrs. Davis, residing at Lower Alloways Creek, a day or two since left her child alone while she went to hang some clothes in the yard, and on her return found the little one burned to death, its clothing having taken fire from the stove.

George Beeler, a lad employed in driving mules on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, was drowned at Trenton Wednesday night under somewhat singular circumstances. His mules ran away, and his leg getting caught in the rope was broken, and he was thrown into the canal. Before the men on the boat could get to him he was drowned.

A singularly careless accident occurred in Jersey City yesterday morning. Wm. McDonald was standing in Newark-avenue, with his foot resting on the horse-car track. A car came along, and the driver seeing McDonald, shouted to him to move, but he paid no attention, and the wheel passed over his foot, crushing it so badly that amputation was found necessary.

A New Story by Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz.

The present number of the *Hearth and Home* contains the first chapters of a very interesting story by the well-known authoress, Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, entitled "Lucy Maria." The characters are so well and faithfully drawn that one can easily recognize them in every-day life. There is a rich vein of simplicity, mixed with an honest, self-reliant vigor, displayed in the treatment of the character of the heroine; the frequent sallies of wit and the rich humor which run through the chapters, all indicate that the story of "Lucy Maria" will be very popular and successful.

Cattle Markets.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200 head; weather rainy; market overstocked and extremely dull; few lots fair to good Steers sold at $5 25@$5 50; good 1,200 lb. Texans at $4 80; fair to good butchers' Cows, $3 75@$4 50; shipments yesterday, 3,200 head. Hogs—receipts, nearly 13,000 head; market ruled quiet, with sales at $5@$5 45 for fair to good; market closed dull, with buyers holding off for a decline; shipments, 8,500 head. Sheep steady; receipts, 600 head; sales, fair to good at $4 50@$5 50.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—Cattle opened active and firm, closed dull and heavy; very best on sale to-day, 6¾c.@7¼c.; that generally rated first quality, 5¼c.@6¾c.; medium or good fair quality, 5c.@5¼c.; receipts, 1,150 head; sales, 1,085 head. Hogs firm and in good demand; corn-fed Hogs, 7¼c.@7½c.; stillers, 7¼c.@7¾c.; receipts, 8,229 head. Sheep in good demand for sheared at 4½c.@6¾c. Wool dull at 6c.@7¼c. Receipts, 2,174 head.

[Advertisement.]

The new charter has not yet been signed by the Governor, but KNOX's Spring Style of gentlemen's Hats is in great demand. Make your selections at No. 212 Broadway.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises......4:57 | Sun sets....6:57 | Moon rises..12:13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:19 | Gov. Island..12:07 | Hell Gate...1:29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, May 1.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of New-York, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Tyrian, (Br.,) Lawson, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana and Nassau, F. Alexandre & Sons; Westphalia, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Richmond, Blakeman, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Sarah Jones, Jones, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia; Lorillard steam-ship Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland.

Ships North America, Tucker, Melbourne, R. W. [illegible] & Co.; John M. Wood, Weaver, (Br.) [illegible], Shanghai, Arkell, Tuttle & Co.; [illegible] (Ger.) [illegible], Bremen, C. Luling & Co.; [illegible]

Barks C. F. Funking, (Ger.) [illegible] Boye & Co.; Sadie, Sinclair, Montevideo, Bird, Perkins & Job; Brema, (Ger.) [illegible] Punch, Edye & Co.; Gladstone, (Br.) [illegible] River, New-Brunswick; Queen of the [illegible] Holmes, Liverpool, Russell, Howes & Co.; Traveler, (Br.) Scott, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr., & Sons.

Brigs Susie J. Short, Hammond, Charleston, S. G. [illegible] Gildersleeve & Co.; Zetland, (Br.) Rickards, St. Stephens, N. B., Heney & Parker; J. S. E. (Br.) Lunt, Bear River, Heney & Parker; Nellie Ware, Ashbury, Havana, J. L. Ward; Blackmore, (Br.) Gavin, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Sir Robert Peel, (Br.) Mooney, Falmouth, A. H. Solomon & Co.; Mario Adelaide, (Ital.) Maccarino, Cadiz, Jno. C. Berger.

Schrs. W. C. Nelson, Ross, City Point, Slight & Petty; Annie E., (Br.) Pye, Hillsboro, N. S., Heney & Parker.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Brace, Glasgow, April 18, Larne, 19th, with mdse. and 81 passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. April 28, lat. 41 N., lon. 56 W., exchanged signals with steamer City of Limerick, bound E.

Steam-ship Ismailia, (Br.,) Overstone, Glasgow, April 13, with mdse. and 140 passengers to Henderson Bros. April 28, lat. 41 41, lon. 63 24, spoke the bark Blanche Thomas, of Yarmouth, N. S., bound to Providence.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Fleetford, (of Boston,) Taylor, March 27, with mdse. to Pray & Dickens.

Bark Othere, (Ger.) Dieks, London 33 ds., in ballast to C. Luling & Co. The O. is anchored at South-west Spit, and is bound to Philadelphia.

Bark Courser, (of Stockton,) Marsden, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Caribou, (of Boston,) Bibber, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and melado to the New-Jersey Sugar Refinery.

Bark Amaranth, (Ger.,) Von Hagen, Bremen 33 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Saga, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cork 30 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig L. M. Merritt, (of Bucksport,) Harriman, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Shannon, (of Millbridge,) Sawyer, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig A. M. B., (of Halifax, N. S.,) Belfountain, St. Jago 27 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Malaga, (of St. John, N. B.,) Carson, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.

Brig Christina, (of Montreal,) Hill, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to Jova & Co.

Brig Torrid Zone, (of Bermuda,) Willey, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Chas. Luling & Co.—vessel to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Mary Grace, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Peter, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Sols Bros.

Brig Chimborazo, (of Boston,) Coombs, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.

Schr. Peter Mitchell, (of Montreal,) Hughes, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass. April 28, lat. 36 38, lon. 73 24, spoke schr. S. G. Edwin, from Cardenas, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Aneida & Laura, McIndoe, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to Wm. Doug as—vessel to B. J. Winberg.

Schr. David Ames, (of Rockland,) Ames, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Renauld, Francois & Co.

Schr. Sunny South, Derrickson, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with cotton and naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. D. B. Webb, (of Deer Isle,) Cross, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to T. L. Madge—vessel to L. R. Staples. April 23, lat. 28 30, lon. 73 30, spoke schr. A. H. Whitmore, hence for Eleuthera.

Schr. Robert J. Leonard, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bradley, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor.

Schr. H. V. Crandall, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 270 tons plaster to W. B. Brown, of Newburg.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, (of Barbadoes,) Benson, Montego Bay, Jam., 21 ds., with sugar, &c., to A. H. Solomon & Co.

Schr. John Kelso, Kelso, Virginia. May 1, picked up captain and crew of steam-ship Frances Wright, hence for Wilmington, N. C., sunk at sea, and brought them to this port.

Schr. G. F. Day, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) McBride, Porto Plata 18 ds., with mahogany, fustic, &c., to Beyerbach & Schultz—vessel to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Schr. Light of the East, (of Boston,) Harper, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Crown Point, (of Newburyport,) Taylor, Port Antonio, Jam., 16 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Zeta Psi, (of Boston,) Thompson, Mayaguez, P. R., 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Nash & Ohelbas—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Eva May, (of Portland,) Andrews, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. S. J. Fort, Fort, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. C. H. Malleson, Pearce, Virginia.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Agnes, Chester, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Tillie E. Smith, Dighton.

Schr. Fred. Hall, Pelton, New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Bradley, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Glenwood, Dickens, Horton's Point.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Smith, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jos. Marsh, Suffin, Dighton.

Schr. Sarah Loverne, Averill, Branford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. D. M. French, Childs, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Lucy Blossom, Chatfield, Boston.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walters, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ann Dole, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. G. Tarr, Rockhill, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. Franklin, Peck, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. M. E. Rockhill, Look, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Carrie P. Rich, Higgins, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Martha, Mott, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Bulkley, Bulkley, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Nath'l Holmes, Northrup, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Fakir, Knowles, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Macomber, Taunton, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dan'l Morris, Monson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. E. Jones, Handy, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. C. Goodwin, Lewis, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henrietta, Tryon, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. G. Wright, Crockett, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Henry Davis, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adelphi, Allen, Bristol, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Hallock, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Caroline and Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.

Schr. Romeo, Lincoln, Vinalhaven, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Marion, Clark, Cromwell.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Providence.

Schr. Fashion, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Terry, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Austin, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Titmouse, Rich, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. E. Pharo, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Amy Wixon, Wixon, Newport, for Charleston.

Schr. Julia Baker, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Kelly, Fall River.

Schr. C. W. Dexter, Packard, Bath, Me., with lumber to master.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Horizon, Leet, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. J. W. Smith, Nickerson, Fall River.

Schr. A. H. Wescott, Higgins, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Observer, Barver, Brookhaven.

Schr. White Rock, Lafferty, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Willard Saulsbury, Hardy, Fall River, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Baker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sally, Steelman, Southport.

Schr. Ella Jane, [illegible]

Schr. J. B. Allen, [illegible]

Schr. Hannah D. [illegible]

[illegible]

Sailed.

Steam-ships Westphalia, for Hamburg; City of New-York, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana; Vera Cruz, [illegible]; [illegible] Barnes, for Savannah; [illegible] for Rotterdam; [illegible] America for [illegible]; Brigs Tirzah, for [illegible] gostura, for Ciudad Bolivar; Hermes, for [illegible]; Blackwood, for Halifax.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 1.—Arr. steam-ships Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; Hercules, from Philadelphia; [illegible] Teviot, from Cienfuegos; [illegible] from Baltimore.

Also arr. steamer [illegible] tuna, from New-York; [illegible] Alex. Williams, from Guayanilla.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 1.—[illegible] ing vessels have passed out: [illegible] Amo, Mary E. Loughlin; [illegible]

Passed in, for Baltimore, brig [illegible] brig Princeton.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 1.—Arr. steam-ship [illegible] son, from Philadelphia; Louisa [illegible] more; Addie Fuller, from Boston; [illegible] ton, from Delaware Breakwater.

Sld. steam-ship [illegible]

HAVANA, April 30.—Arr. steam-ship Wilmington, yesterday morning, from [illegible]; City of Merida, this morning, from New-York; bark E. W. [illegible], from New-York.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 1.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Bristol sailed from this port yesterday for New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—John Salvisberg, Thomas Byrne, Dunbar O'Neil, wife, and infant, Mrs. Charles [illegible] nurse, Miss Rose Schriner, Mrs. Geo. [illegible] ker, James Collaris, Catherine Collaris, Mrs. Sarah Lundgren and 2 children, D. C. Robbins, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Louis J. Heney, J. B. [illegible] wife, R. C. Patterson, J. F. Carter, H. C. [illegible], E. Copeland.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Ismailia, from Glasgow.—John [illegible], Josephus Graham, Daniel Murphy, Wm. [illegible]

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